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WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

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LET THAT BANNER WAVE.

Oh, let that starry banner wave
To glad the patriot's eye,
And tell in these degen'rate days
Of brighter days gone bye—
Of days when 'neath it in the light
The bronzed warrior stood,
And bore its folds in glory's light
O'er crimsoned fields of blood.

Still let it tell of strife and tears,
Of martyr'd spirits fled,
And of the long and toilful years,
Through which our father's bled,
Still let it tell of Bunker's height,
Of Monmouth's gory plain—
Of those who poured in Camden's fight
Their blood like summer rain.

Still on its folds beam every star
In bright and dimless ray,
And palsied be the hand would mar,
Or tear one gem away,
Forever let that that banner wave
To tell of deeds sublime,
And light each nation struggling o'er
The stormy sea of time.

Then freemen, round it firmly stand
With high and deep resolve,
And stay the wild fanatic hand
That struggles to "dissolve."
Swear by the hope of future days—
The deed of days gone by,
That still in glory's deathless haze
That flag shall wave on high.

THE DOG AND THE ASSASSIN.

BY MRS. C. A. SOULE.

While traveling in 1857, through the beautiful city of Leipzig, I observed, about a-half a league from the gate of the town, a few rods from the highway, a wheel and the bones of a chained corpse exposed to the gaze of every passer.

The following is the history of the criminal as I learned from the judge who conducted the trial, and condemned him to be broken alive.

A German butcher being benighted in the midst of a forest, lost his way, and, in endeavoring to find the road, was attacked by highwaymen. He was on horseback, and accompanied by a large dog. One of the robbers seized the horse by the bridle, while the two others dragged the butcher from his saddle and felled him. The dog immediately leaped upon one of them and strangled him, but the other wounded the animal so severely, that he rushed into the woods, uttering the most fearful howls. The butcher, who by this time had disengaged himself from the grasp of the second robber, drew his Knife and killed him. But at the same moment he received a shot from the third one, who had wounded the dog, and falling, was despatched by the thief, who found upon him a large sum of gold, a silver watch and a few other articles of value. He plundered the corpse, leaped on the horse and fled.

The next morning, two cutters happening in the path, were surprised to find three dead bodies, and a large dog, who seemed to be guarding them. They examined them, and endeavored to restore life, but in vain.

One of them dressed the wounds of the dog, gave him some food and sought some water for him, while the other hastened to the nearest village with the news of the discovery. The officer, accompanied by several attendants, was soon on the spot; the surgeon examined the wounds of the three bodies; they drew up a verbal process, and interred them.

The dog had dragged himself, in the course of the night, when all was quiet, to the corpse of his master, where he was the next morning. He allowed his new friends to dress his wounds.

He looked on quietly as they dug the grave, and allowed them to bury the bodies, but as the turf was replaced, he stretched himself upon it, howled mournfully, and resisted all efforts of the bystanders to induce him to move. He snapped at all who came near him, except the woodman who had tended him. He bore his caresses, but no sooner did the man attempt to take his paws to remove him from the grave than he gnashed his teeth and would have wounded him severely if he had not fled. Every one admired the fidelity of the dog, and when the woodman offered to carry him food and drink each day that he might not perish, the magistrate proposed taking up a collection to remunerate the man, as he was poor, and the father of a large family. With difficulty he was induced to accept the money, but he finally did, and from that moment burdened himself with the care of his new pensioner.

The details of this horrible event were published in the principal journals of the country. J. Meyers, a brother of the butcher, reading sometime afterward the advertisement of the magistrate, hastened instantly to his presence, saying he had fears which he believed only too well founded that his brother had fallen into the hands of robbers, as he had left home with a large sum of money for the purchase of cattle, and was not since heard of. His suspicions were only too sadly confirmed when the magistrate related to him the conduct of a dog which he described. Mr. Meyers, accompanied by the officer and several others repaired to the grave. As soon as the dog perceived his master's brother, he howled, lapped his hands, and evinced other demonstrations of joy. By different parts of his dress, Mr. Meyers recognized the body of his brother when they disinterred it. The absence of the gold and the watch, the wounds of the butcher and his dog, those of the two other bodies, together with the disappearance of the horse, convinced the magistrate and the witnesses that the deceased had not only been assassinated by two but also by several others, who had fled with the horse and plunder.

Having obtained permission, Mr. Meyers removed the corpse to his native village, and interred it in the adjoining cemetery. The faithful dog followed the body, but by degrees he became attached to his new master.

Every effort was made by the most dilligent search, and the offer of immense rewards to secure the assassins. But in vain—the horrible tragedy remained an enigma.

Two years had passed away, and all hopes of solving the mystery had vanished, when Mr. Meyers received a letter, urging him to repair to Leipzig without delay to close the eyes of his maternal uncle, who desired to see him befor he died. He immediately hastened thither, accompanied by his brother's dog, who was his constant companion. He arrived too late. His relative had deceased the previous evening, bequeathing to him a large fortune. He found the city crowded, it qeing the season of the great fair held regularly there twice a year.

While walking one morning on the public square, attended as usual by his dog, he was astonished to behold the animal leap forward like a flash. He dashed upon the crowd, and leapep furiously upon an elegantly dressed man, who was seated in the centre of the squure, on an elevated platform erected for the spectators who desired more conveniently to witness the show.—He held them by the throat with so firm a grasp that he would have strangled him had not assistance been rendered. They immediately chained the dog, and thinking of course he must be mad, strove to kill him. Mr. Meyers ran through the crowd and arrived in time to save his faithful friend, calling eagerly in the meantime upon the bystanders to arrest the man for he believed the dog recognized in him the murderer of his brother.

Before he had time to explain himself, the young man profiting by the tumult, escaped. For some moments they thought Meyers himself mad, and he had great difficulty in persuading those who had bound the dog that the faithful creature was not in the least dangerous, and begged earnestly for them to release him that he might pursue the assassin. He spoke in so convincing a manner, that his hearers finally felt persuaded of the truth of his assertions, and restored the dog to his freedom, who joyously bounded to his master, leaped upon him a few times and hastened away.

He divided the crowd, and was soon on the enemy's track. The police, who upon these occasins are very active and prompt, were immediately informed of this singular and very extraordinary event, and a number were soon in pursuit. The dog became, in a few minutes, the object of public curiosity, and every one drew back to give him room. Business was suspended and crowds collected in groups, conversing of nothing but the dog and the murder which had been committed two years before.

After an hour's expectation, a general rush indicated that the search was over. The man had stretched himself on the ground, in the heavy folds of a double tent, and believed himself hidden. But, in spite of his fancied security, his avenger tracked him, and leaping upon him, he tore his garments, and would have killed him on the spot, had not assistance rushed to the rescue.

He was immediately arrested, and led, with Mr. Meyers and the dog, now carefully bound, before the judge, who scarcely knew what to say of so extraordinary an affair. Meyers related all that had happened two years before, and insisted on the imprisonment of the man, declaring that he was the murderer of his brother, for the dog could not be deceived.

During all this time it was almost impossible to hold the animal, who seemed determined to attack the prisoner. Upon interrogation the judge was not satisfied with his replies, and had him searched. There were found on him a large sum of gold, jewels, and five watches, four of which were gold, and the fifth an old silver one of but little consequence. As soon as Meyers saw the last, he declared it to be the same his brother wore the day he left home—and the description of his watch published months before, corroborated his assertions. The robber never dared to expose it, for fear that it would lead to his detection, as he was well aware that it had been minutely described in all the principal journals in Germany.

In short, after the most minute and convincing legal proceedings of eight months, the murderer was condemned to be broken alive on the wheel as an example to others. On the night preceding the execution, he confessed, among other crimes, which until then he had alway denied, that he was the murderer of Meyers' brother. He gave them all the details as above related, and declared that he always believed the cursed dog had died of his wounds. "Had it not been for him," he repeated several times, "I would not have been here. Nothing else could have discovered me, for I had killed the horse and buried him with all he wore."

He expired on the wheel, and this was the corpse which I beheld, before entering the gates of Leipzig.

☞ A French paper says that near St. Sevier there lives an old soldier with a false leg, false arm, a glass eye, a complete set of false teeth, a nose of silver, covered with a substance imitating flesh, and a silver plate replacing part of his skull. He was a soldier under Napoleon, and these are his trophies.

☞ If the league of friendship is once broken, the cabinet of secrets is unlocked, and they fly wildly about like uncaged birds.

DEATH OF CLEOPATRA.

FROM ABBOT'S "ITALY."

Octavius, now undisputed master of the world, was dreaming of the splendid triumph which awaited him in Rome; and the presence of Cleopatra, the renowned queen of Egypt, to lead in the train of the captives, would be one of the most conspicuous ornaments of the triumph. Conscious of the degredation which awaited her, she watches for an opportunity to commit suicide. Octavius with almost equal interest guarded is captive, that she might not thus escape him. Her fetters were truly those of silk and gold, for she was treated with the most profound deference, surrounded with all her accustomed luxuries, and all her wants were abundantly supplied.

Octavius indulged himself with a triumpal entrance into Alexandria, endeavoring by humanity and condescension to secure the favor of the people. Yet cruelly, it would seem, he caused the eldest son of Antony, and also Cæsario, Cleopatra's son by Julius Cæsar to be put to death. Fearing nothing from any of the other children of Cleopatra, he treated them all as princes, provided them with teachers, that they might receive an education suitable to their rank.

At length Octavius visited Cleopatra in person. She received him artistically languishing upon a couch, draped in gauze like robes which scarcely concealed her voluptuous beauty; for though the freshness of youth had departed, she was still a woman of rare loveliness. No one knew better than Cleopatra how to magnify her charms, by tones of softness, and that artlessness of manner which is the highest achievement of art. Her beautiful eyes were filled with tears, her cheek flushed with emotion, and rising from her couch she fell, half fainting, prostrate at the feet of Octavius. The young conqueror lifted the exquisitely moulded, drooping form and placed her on the couch by his side, supporting her against his own bosom. A queen whose renown filled the world, beautiful, graceful, pliant, had thrown herself into his arms. How could he treat her cruelly. Had Cleopatra been nineteen instead of thirty-nine, the decision might have been different, and, by facile divorce, the way might have been made easy for Cleopatra to share the throne of Universal empire with Octavius. But as the circumstances were, ambition proved more powerful than love.

Cleopatra exhausted all her magazines of art—tears, smiles, reproaches, blandishments, flattery, supplications to win Octavius, but in vain. He treated her with politeness, but his heart remained obdurate. The queen took from her bosom some letters full of tenderness, from Julius Cæsar, and with a trembling voice and falling tears read them to Octavius.

"But of what avail to me now," "is all this kindness? Why did I not die with him? And yet in Octavius I see another Julius. You are his perfect image. He seems to have returned from the spirit land in you."

All was in vain. After a long interview Octavius left, and Cleopatra reflected in despair that for the first time her charms had failed her. She had surrendered herself to Octavius and he had coldly laid her aside. What more COULD she do? Nothing. There now remained for her but to die, or to be carried to Rome to grace the triumph of her conqueror. There was a young Roman in the camp by the name of Dolabella. He was much affected by the queen's grief, and she with woman's tact had thrown him all the meshes of her wiles. Dolabella knew and informed her of all that was transpiring.—One day he brought to her couch the tidings, that in three days she and her children were to be sent to Rome.

The crisis had now come, and, with singular calmness and fortitude, Cleopatra prepared to die. After taking a bath, she attired herself in her most sumptuous robes, and sat down with her friends to a truly regal feast. Apparently banishing all care, the festive hours passed rapidly away. At the close of the feast she dismissed all her attendants but two. She then wrote a note to Octavius, informing him of her intention to die, and requested that her body might be buried in the tomb with that of Antony. She had contrived to have brought to her, in a basket of flowers, an asp, a reptile the concentrated venom of whose bite causes inevitable death, and yet with but little pain. She dispatched the letter to Octavius, and immediately placed the reptile upon her arm. The poisonous fangs pierced her flesh, stupor and insensibility soon ensued, and she sank back upon her couch and died.

Octavius, immediately upon receiving the letter from Cleopatra, dispatched messengers hoping to prevent the fatal deed. But they arrived too late. Upon entering the chamber they found Cleopatra already dead, still arrayed in her royal robes. Her two waiting women were at her side. One of the messengers uttered words of reproach, but the maid of honor replied—

"It is well done. Such a death becomes a glorious queen, descended from a race of illustrious ancestors."

☞ Be not affronted at a jest. If one throw salt at thee, thou wilt receive no harm, unless thou hast sore places.

☞ Few have been taught to any purpose who have not been greatly their own teachers.

☞ A bad mistake often turns out better than a bad intention.

☞ God often lets us stumble, to put us on our guard against a fall.

FACTS ABOUT THE BODY.

There are about two hundred bones in the human body, exclusive of the teeth. These bones are composed of animal and earthly materials, the former predominating in youth, the latter in old age, rendering the bones brittle. The most important of these bones is the spine, which is composed of twenty-four small bones called vertebrae, one on top of the other, curiously hooked together and fastened by elastic ligaments, forming a pillar by which the human body is supported. The bones are moved by the muscles, of which there are more than five hundred. The red meat or beef, the fat being excluded, is the muscular fabric of the ox. There are two sets of muscles, one to draw the bones one way, and another to draw them back again. We cannot better describe the muscles than by comparing them to fine elastic thread bound up in their cases of skin. Many muscles terminate in tendons, which are stout cords, such as may be seen traversing the back of the hand, just within the skin, and which can be observed to move when the hand is open or shut.—Every motion we make, even the involuntary one of breathing, is performed through the agency of muscles.

In adults there are fifteen quarts of blood, each weighing about two pounds. This blood is of two kinds, arterial and veinous. The first is the pure blood, as it leaves the heart to nourish the frame, and is of a bright vermillion color. The last is the blood as it runs to the heart loaded with the impurities of the body, to be refined, and is of a purple hue. Every pulsation of the heart sends out two ounces of arterial blood, and as there are from seventy to eighty beats in a minute, a hogshead of blood passes through the heart every hour. In fevers, the pulsations are accelerated, and consequently death ensues if the fever is not checked.

The stomach is a boiler, if we may use such a figure, which drives the human engine.

Two sets of muscles, crossing each other, turn the food over and over, churning it up in the gastric juice till it has been reduced to the consistency of thin paste. This process requires from two to four hours.

Emerging from the stomach the food enters the small intestines, where it is mixed with the bile and pancreatic juice, and converted into chyle.—These small intestines are twenty-four feet long, closely packed, of course, and surrounded through their whole length with small tubes which are sockets, and drawing off the chyle, empty into a large tube named the thoracic duct, which runs up the back and discharges the contents into the jugular vein, whence it passes to the heart to assist in forming the arterial blood.

The lungs are two bags connected with the open air by the windpipe, which branches into innumerable small tubes, all over the inside of the lungs, each terminating in a minute cell.—The outer surface of these air cells is full of small capillaries, infinitely small veins, a thin membrane only dividing the air from the blood.

The impure portion of veinous blood is carbonic acid, which, having stronger affinity for air than for blood, passes through this membrane to a gaseous state, combines with the air in the cells, and is expelled with the next respiration. Meanwhile the oxygen of the air unites with the blood, and becomes purified; then passes into the heart, being mixed with the chyle, it is forced through the body as life giving and arterial blood.

The skin serves an important purpose in carrying off the impurities of the system. It is traversed with capillaries of the body. It is also perforated with countless perspiration tubes, the united length of which amounts to twenty-eight miles, and which drains away from three to four pounds of waste matter every twenty-four hours or five-eights of all the body discharges.

The nerves are another curious feature of the animal economy. They are, however, but little understood.—They act as feelers to tell the wants of the body, and also as conductors to will the muscles to act. They branch out from the brain and spine over the whole frame infinitely fine fibres, like branches or twigs to trees.

PLEASURE.

All pleasures are bought with a price. We enjoy nothing for which we do not pay. All true pleasures are paid for in advance, or rather they come to us as rewards for some act or inspiration of our lives, that has produced an inevitable result. The youth who in a fit of passion leaves his home, and pronounces it hateful and a prison, returns to it after weary years of toil and longthened unsatisfied longings, to find it the loveliest spot of all the earth to him. He has won the true pleasure he now feels by years of penitence and effort. He has paid its price, "strictly in advance," and it is now his—he may enjoy it to the utmost.

The price paid for pleasure is almost invariably pain. It is a question whether anything is ever fully enjoyed for which this price is not paid,

As true pleasure is paid for in advance, the false is paid for after its enjoyment is past. All the meretricious pleasures of sense soon pall upon the wearied spirit. The debt thus incurred must thus be paid. Weariness of spirit, penitence, regret, remorse, sorrow that no alleviation, are the currency in which the wicked pay for their false pleasures. The wine of life sparkled in the cup they pressed to their lips, but having tasted they must drain its bitterest dregs. Who would thus accumulate a debt of woe and suffering.

A LIFE SKETCH.

My husband is a very strange man! to think he could have grown so provoked about such a little thing as that scarf. Well, there is no use in trying to deceive him, I've settled that in my mind. But he can be coaxed—can't he though; and from this time shan't I know how to manage him! Still, there is no denying, Mr. Adams is a strange man.

You see this morning at breakfast, I said to him; "Henry, I must have one of those ten dollar scarfs at Buckley & Byrne's. They are perfectly charming, and will correspond so nicely with my maroon velvet cloak. I want to go this morning, and get it before they are all gone."

"Ten dollars don't grow on every bush, Adaline, and just now times are bad, you know," he answered, in a dry careless kind of tone which irritated me greatly. Besides that, he could afford to get me the scarf as well as not, only my manner of requesting it did not suit his lordship.

"Gentlemen who can afford to buy satin vests at ten dollars apiece, can have no motive but penuriousness for objecting to give their wives as much for a scarf." I retorted, glancing at the money which a moment before he had laid by my plate, requesting to procure one for him. He always trusts me in these matters. I spoke angrily, and should have been sorry for it the next moment, if he had not answered: "You will charge it then to my penuriousness, I suppose, when I tell you that you cannot have another ten dollars."

Well, then, I will take this and get a scarf. You can do without the vest this fall," and I took up the bill and left the room, for he did not answer me.

"I need it, and I must have it," was my mental observation, and I washed my tear swollen eyes, and adjusted my hair for a walk; but all the while there was a whispering at my heart; "Do not buy it. Go buy a vest for your husband." And at last that inner voice triumphed. I went down to the tailor's bought the vest, and brought it home with me.

"Here it is, Henry; I selected the color I thought would suit you best. Isn't it rich?" I said, as I unfolded the vest after dinner, for somehow my pride was all gone. I felt so much happier since the scarf had been given up.

He did not answer me, but there was such a look of tenderness filling his dark eyes as his lips fell on my forehead, that it was as much as I could do to keep from crying outright.

But the cream of the story is not told yet. At night, when he came home to tea, he threw a little bundle in my lap. I opened it, and there was the scarf—the very one I had set my heart upon.

"Oh, Henry?" I said, looking up, and trying to thank him; but my lips trembled and the tears dashed over the eyelashes, and then he drew my head to his heart, and smoothed down my curls, murmured the old loving words in my ear, while I cried there a long time, but my tears were such sweet ones!

He is a strange man, my husband; but he is a noble man, too, only he is a little hard to find out sometimes, and it seems to me that my heart says it more earnestly to night than it ever did before—God bless him.

REARING CHILDREN.

1. Children should not go to school until six years old.

2. Should not learn at home during that time more than the alphabet, religious teachings excepted.

3. Should be fed with plain, substantial food, at regular intervals of not less than four hours.

4. Should not be allowed to eat anything within two hours of bedtime.

5. Should have nothing for supper but a single cup of warm drink, such as a very weak tea of some kind, or camomile tea or warm milk and water, with one slice of cold bread and butter—nothing else.

6. Should sleep in separate beds, on hair matresses, without cap, feet first well warmed by the fire or rubbed with the hands until perfectly dry; extra covering on the lower limbs, but little on the body.

7. Should be compelled to be out of doors for the greater part of daylight, from after breakfast until half an hour before sundown, unless in damp, raw weather, when they should not be allowed to go outside the door.

8. Never limit a healthy child as to sleeping or eating, except at supper; but compel regularity as to both; it is of great importance.

9. Never compel a child to sit still, nor interfere with its enjoyment, as it is not absolutely injurious to person or property, or against good morals.

10. Never threaten a child; it is cruel, unjust and dangerous. What you have to do, do it, and be done with.

11. Never speak harshly, or angrily, but mildly, kindly, and when really needed, firmly—no more.

12. By all means arrange it so that the last words between you and your children at bed time, especially the younger ones, shall be words of unmixed lovingness and affection.

☞ Harrison Duffer's house in Lewistown, was entered on the night of the 1st inst., and a trunk containing $380 in gold and silver carried off.—The trunk was afterwards found but the money was missing. The money stolen was the hard earnings of several years of an industrious young man.

☞ Of all wild beasts the most dangerous is a slanderer; of all tame ones a flatterer.

CODFISH ARISTOCRACY.

A writer in one of the New York Sunday papers thus discourses on the species denominated codfish aristocracy:

"Laugh as we may and must at the pretensions of those who sail under the flag of codfish aristocracy, they are, nevertheless, greatly to be pitied. Their immense exertions to attain the enviable position of the drones of society, and their still more violent efforts to retain their foothold when they have once climbed the ladder, fully entitle them to be considered working members of the community; and the many frights and mortifications they must endure, deserve our deepest sympathy. How dreadful it must be never to dare to deviate from one regular pattern of dress, movement or speech, lest people should think they were not used to society! How terribly the absent-minded remarks of some forgetful person must sound to the juvenile ears! What horror must assail them when some plebian relative, too rich to cut, appears unexpectedly at a reception, and remarks across the room in a stentorian voice: 'I say, Jenkins, times is altered since you and me made candles in the little shop next door to the rag and bottle depot, aint they?' Or when some old-time neighbor nods a friendly recognition across fine rows of fashionable individuals at the theatre, and inquires, in ignorance of altered fortune and position—'How d'ye do? How's business? Much doing in candles, now-a-days?'

"In my opinion, no torture could be worse than the struggle to keep up a false position; in vain pretence to aristocratic birth or hereditary fortune—the false shame which seeks to cover the humble ladder which it was not ashamed to climb. Whenever I see one of those recently-elevated dames (women are by far the worse,) who seeks to show her dignity by humming ludicrous airs, and attempting to lead every whim of fashion—who treats her servants with insolence, her tradesmen with rudeness, her mental and moral superiors with insult—I feel naturally some anger and contempt, but much more pity; pity for the mind which renders one mortal despicable and ridiculous in the eyes of all others—for the mind utterly wasted in endeavors to be what nature and Providence never intended man for, and for the soul which, utterly disregarding every higher attribute, fritters itself away and is degraded by the vain effort to appear what men call 'highly born.'"

WOMAN.

Great, indeed, is the task assigned to woman! Who can elevate its dignity? Not to make laws, not to lead armies, not to govern empires; but to form those by whom laws are made, armies led, and empires governed; to guard against the slightest taint of bodily infirmity, the frail, yet spotless creature, whose moral no less than physical being, must be derived from her; to inspire those principles, to inculcate those doctrines, to animate those sentiments which generations yet unborn, and nations yet uncivilized will learn to bless; to soften firmness into mercy, and chasten honor into refinement; to exalt generosity into virtue; by a soothing care to allay the anguish of the body, and the far worse anguish of the mind; by her tenderness to disarm passion; by her purity to triumph over sense; to cheer the scholar sinking under his toil; to console the statesman for the ingratitude of a mistaken people; to be compensation for friends that are perfidious—for happiness that has passed away.—Such is her vocation. The couch of the tortured sufferer, the prison of the deserted friend, the cross of the rejected Saviour—these are theatres on which her greatest triumphs have been achieved. Such is her destiny; to visit the forsaken, to tend to the neglected when monarchs abandon, when counsellers betray, when justice prosecutes, when brethren and disciples flee, to remain unshaken and unchanged, and to exhibit in this lower world a type of that love, pure, constant and ineffable, which in another we are taught to believe the test of virtue.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

WHAT WE SOW, WE REAP.

There was once an old man whose eyes had become dim and his ears deaf. When he sat at the dinner-table, he could hardly hold his spoon, so that sometimes he spilt his soup on the cloth. His son and daughter-in-law were much displeased at this; at last they made their old father sit in a corner behind the stove, and gave him food in a little earthen plate. He never got so much as he could eat, and he would often look towards the table with wet, yet longing eyes.

One day his shaking hands let the little dish fall, and it was broken. The woman scolded, but he said nothing; he only sighed. They then brought a wooden trough for him. Once he was sitting thus in the corner; his grandchild, about four years old, was playing on the floor near him; with some pieces of wood,

"What are you making?" asked the father smiling.

"I am making a trough," answered the child, "for father and mother to eat from when they are old and I am grown big."

The man and his wife looked at each other in silence, and their tears flowed fast. They brought the old father back to the table, and gave him as much as he wished, and they never spoke angry words, when his trembling hand spilt soup on the cloth.—*Christian Witness.*

For The Globe.

MCCHANICSVILLE, Dec. 31, 1860.

MR. EDITOR:—As my pen has been laying by for some time, and the name of Yrrah almost sunk into oblivion, I shall in a manner lay before your many readers a few pencilings, taken while traveling along the path of life. And perhaps will continue doing so weekly, for a short period of time, as it has been the request of many.

Almost twelve score days and ten have expired since my last correspondence appeared in the excellent columns of your highly conducted paper. MDCCCLX is trembling upon the brink of time, and will soon be forever gone. Already is his requiem being sung. How soon it passed away!—Do we ever think of the theme it affords for serious reflection and meditation? How true,

"The year rolls round, and steals away
The breath that first it gave;
What e'er we do, where e'er we be,
We're traveling to the grave."

The close of this year as well as every other brings reminiscences, melancholy reminiscences to the mind.—How many of our friends and associates who commenced the year with as fair prospects of long life as we did are now laying beneath the clods of the valley, awaiting the coming of Gabriel to bid them come forth? Who of us has not lost a father, mother, sister, brother or some fond relative, or companion? Let us take these interrogations into consideration, and with the new year turn a new leaf and make preparations for death in life.

Last week was a week of general recreation among a great number of our business men, as well as the *literati* of the township. Some visited the east, some the west, and others the centre (county.) Several, myself in the company, spent a few days in "ye ancient borough" with "ye jolly" townsman, E. Green. Em is a clever fellow, and sound on the j question.—Long may he circulate.

I must not forget to mention, Mr. Editor, that a portion of our time was spent with the young ladies of your borough, with whom we become acquainted many years ago. It afforded us great pleasure indeed, to meet in one social gathering and converse about the time past and gone.

We unite in tendering our sincerest thanks to Miss L. B. for her evenings entertainment on the piano forte.

More anon,
YARRAH.

NEWLY MARRIED COUPLE.

"William, dear William," said the wife with a world of affection in her eyes.

"Speak, heavenly charmer," replied the new husband, returning with interest the expressive glances of his spouse.

"Dear William!"
"Adored Eliza!"
"Sweet flatterer!"
"Angelic creature."
"Dear, dear William, pardon me—but do you think a short walk would hurt us, as the divine Willis says?"
"I fear, lovliest of thy sex, that you may be fatigued."
"Fear not, dearest!"
"Heavenly emanation—bright dream of my precarious existence—but I cannot help fearing."
"Sweet William."
"Celestial Eliza!"

Here they fell to violent kissing, which lasted about fifteen minutes. Almost breathless the lady exclaimed:

"William, dear William, why are you so sweet? Oh, this joy, the ecstacy of wedded bliss! Best beloved will you ever love me thus?"

"By yonder fearful—I say tremendous—orb I swear;" he exclaimed, pointing to the setting sun.

"And as a memento of our wedding day, you will yearly bring me here—will you, you cherished idol?"

"Yes, my only pet—my life—my love—will bring you here every year—if my capital holds out!"

"Ah! bravest and best of thy noble sex, talk not of capital in this, our hour of bliss."

How much longer they talked the writer cannot say, for he was called away at this moment to welcome some friends from Maryland. But he is firmly of the opinion that none but married folks know what real happiness is. While the above happy couple were talking he felt as if immersed in molasses, and every thing since has looked, felt, and smelt sweet.

GREATNESS AND GOODNESS.

Worthy of all acceptation is the wise maxim, "Greatness may procure a man a tomb, but goodness alone can deserve an epitaph." Were men measured by their goodness or their greatness alone, how many epitaphs graven on perishable marble and written on imperishable paper would the world read to-day. A man may be great without being good, and good without the first scintillation of greatness about him; and yet each demands that his epitaph shall blazon to the world what he might have been, not what he was. Let each man write his own epitaph, and what a series of strange and seemingly irreconcilable contradictions would be presented!—The good would ask to be great—the great, good! Superficially looked upon these epitaphic publications would be false; but substantially they would be true; and for this all-sufficient reason—no man has lived or can truly live as his soul expresses itself. Externals govern him to his out-doings and incomings. He craves for bread, but is ever receiving a stone, and thus the food he receives nourishes not the aspirations which prompt him to deeds of goodness or greatness when uninfluenced by worldly considerations; and thus were he to write his epitaph he would speak of himself as he truly is, and not what he seems to be to the world.

☞ During the pearl-fishing excitement in New Jersey, a few years since, it will be remembered a very large one was found at Paterson. Empress Eugene is now the possessor of it, it is stated, at a cost of $2,500.

☞ There is a difference between happiness and wisdom; he that thinks himself the happiest man really is so; but he that thinks himself the wisest is generally the greatest fool.

☞ They who are easily flattered are always easily cheated.

☞ When you cannot see both ends, the middle is uncertain.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, January 16, 1861.

THE NEWS.

U. S. SENATOR.—Edgar Cowan, Esq., of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, was elected United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next, in place of Wm. Bigler, whose term will then expire. Mr. C. is a self-made man—a printer, and a man of considerable ability.

STATE TREASURER.—Hon. Henry D. Moore, of Philadelphia, was on Thursday last, elected State Treasurer for the ensuing year.

—Mr. Lincoln is expected to start for Washington about the middle of February. The route is yet unfixed.

—The Union and the Douglas Democratic Conventions, both in sessions at Louisville, unanimously recommended the adoption of the Crittenden plan of Compromise.

—Artillerymen, numbering 250, with their horses, passed east on the Pa. R. R. on Friday night last. They came Fort Leavenworth and are now at Fort McHenry.

LINCOLN'S CABINET.—Senator Seward has accepted the Secretary of State under Mr. Lincoln. Senator Cameron will also occupy a place in the Cabinet—Secretary of the Treasury, perhaps.

A SOUTHERN PATRIOT.—Hon. Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, has written a very strong letter, denouncing in the most emphatic terms the whole secession movement — declaring it to be nothing but rebellion, and proclaiming the duty of the Federal Executive, in case of the capture of any of the Forts of the United States, to "*retake them*, without regard to the blood or treasure that may be expended."

—The English papers begin to regard the crisis in this country as imminent. The London *Times* thinks it quite probable that the problem of a Democratic Republic may be solved by its overthrow in a few days, owing to the prevailing spirit of folly, selfishness, and short-sightedness.

BUCHANAN'S CABINET.—Mr. Thomas having resigned, Gen. Dix, of N. York has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury. The members now in the Cabinet are a unit on the present political questions, all those claiming the right of secession having retired. The Cabinet, as re-constructed, is as follows:

Secretary of State—Mr. Black, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Treasury—Mr. Dix, of New York.

Secretary of the Navy—Mr. Toucy, of Connecticut.

Secretary of War—Mr. Holt, of Kentucky, (acting.)

Secretary of the Interior—Vacant.

Postmaster-General—Mr. Holt, of Kentucky.

Attorney-General—Mr. Stanton, of District of Columbia.

SECESSION.—Four States, South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, have passed ordinances declaring Secession from the Union.

—The President has made a formal order, directing the heads of various departments to withdraw all their advertising patronage from the *Constitution* newspaper. The immediate cause of this action is supposed to be the censures of that journal regarding the sending of troops to Charleston. The *Constitution was* the President's organ, is edited by an Englishman and has been a disorganizing sheet since the commencement of the troubles of the Democratic party.

The Latest News.

—The reported difficulty between Gen. Scott and Senator Toombs is untrue.

—A despatch dated Charleston, Jan. 12, evening, says:—The steamboat Excel came in this evening, with the news that the United States sloop of war Brooklyn is off the bar. This is certain. She was seen this morning. Mr. Hayne, on the part of South Carolina, and Lieut. Hall, from Fort Sumter, have left for Washington with proposals and instructions.

—A despatch from Charleston dated Jan. 13, says:—The city was quiet last night. The excitement has subsided, owing to the hopes entertained that the ultimatum of South Carolina and Major Anderson, sent to Washington by Mr. Hayne and Lieut. Hall, will result in peace.

—NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The steamer Star of the West got up steam this morning and proceeded to Governor's Island there to land the troops that took part in the late expedition for Fort Sumpter.

—WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Senator Toombs left here last night for Georgia. He insists that Mr. Seward's speech is tantamount to a declaration of war in advance, by Lincoln's administration, against Attorney General Haynes' assumed Republic of South Carolina.

Lieut. Hall, with despatches from Major Anderson, arrived here this morning, and immediately reported to the Adjutant-General.

Mr. Hayne, the messenger from South Carolina, has also arrived. He hopes to have an interview with the President.

The Senators from the seceding States have about made up their minds to remain in the Senate, with a view to resisting the confirmation of Presidential nominations, as well as the appropriation bills.

No decision has been arrived at as to the policy to be pursued by the Administration towards the seceding States.

Southern Senators and members continue to send inflammatory despatches to their constituents.

Disunion!

How startling that word—*Disunion!* Our heart bleeds when we contemplate the fact that so many of our brethren South, and many North, think of nothing but Disunion, and declare themselve satisfied with nothing else. Was this glorious old fabric, reared by our forefathers, and cemented by their blood, erected to be rent asunder to satisfy the ambition of a few hot headed politicians? The man who boldly declares in favor of disunion thinks not before he speaks, and is a traitor to his God, his country, and his own heart. Can any man, or has any man the heart to stand with his arms folded, and silently look on at the disastrous consequences the breaking up of this time-honored compact of States will bring about? History records many bloody wars, the trials, sufferings and privations endured by those who formed the Union of these States, and should that Union be violently torn to pieces, history will record a bloodier war than was ever dreamed of before. We have brave men North and South, and neither appear willing to give way to the other. South Carolina and other States, now so loud in their cries for Disunion, will see the day, if they persist in their rebellious course, when they will be sorry for their conduct.—The *people* of the North, so loyal to the Constitution and laws of the Government, are willing to sacrifice everything but their honor to save the Union. But still the South is not satisfied. Madness reigns supreme in their councils. Time will not be given the *people* of the North to speak. Our Representatives are not of the people—they are politicians, and in many instances disunion Abolitionists who were aided to power by the factious conduct of the South. We want time—time to be heard through men who will represent the true sentiments of the North—through men who have a desire to do justice to the South and save the Union.

We deny the right of a State to secede under any circumstances, and in common with a majority of our countrymen we enter our protest against it. Should the South, a State, or any number of States persist in their disloyalty, and refuse to recognize the Federal Government, or the power of its officers, we say, let them abide the consequences. The Union, if it cannot be saved by an honorable compromise, will be torn asunder at the cost of much treasure and at the sacrifice of thousands of lives.

FROM HARRISBURG.—The inauguration of Gov. Curtin took place yesterday. The town was crowded, but not to the extent it would have been had there been no difficulty such as the country is now cursed with. There is little prospect of the present Legislature doing any thing to quiet the country on the slavery question. *Party* appears to be everything with the majority of members. The following resolution was carried through the House on Saturday by a vote of 50 to 26—three Democrats and twenty-one Republicans not voting:

Resolved, That we affirm the doctrines of the Chicago platform as expressing the sentiments of a large majority of the people of Pennsylvania, and that we have no reason to ignore it. We do not believe that anything in our political condition demands concessions on our part.

Smith's resolutions for the maintenance of the Union, which passed the Senate last week, came up in the House on Monday. Several amendments and substitutes were offered and debated at length.

An Atrocious Proposition.

The *Richmond Enquirer*, the leading journal of Virginia, edited by a son of Gov. Wise, on Monday last, made the following atrocious proposition:

"If any commissioners are appointed by the legislature, they should be sent first to Maryland, to confer with the State upon the plan of resisting the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. It is the duty of Maryland and Virginia, to take earnest and decided steps to prevent the Government from going into Republican hands—there is now no hope of preserving the Union, and by the 4th of March there will be little use for any federal government. It would be the greatest folly for Virginia and Maryland to permit the army, navy and treasury to pass into the hands of those who will use them for the subjugation of those States. Let the first convention, then, be held between Maryland and Virginia, and these two States agreeing, let them provide sufficient force to seize the city of Washington, and, if coercion is to be attempted, let it begin with subjugating the States of Maryland and Virginia. Thus practical and efficient fighting in the Union will prevent the powers of the Union from falling into the hands of our enemies.

"We hope Virginia will depute her commissioners to Maryland first, and providing for the seizure of Washington city, forts McHenry, Washington, and Old Point, Harper's Ferry and Gosport Navy Yard, present these two States in the attitude of rebels inviting coercion. This was the way Patrick Henry brought about the Revolution, and this is the best use that Virginia can make of commissioners of any kind."

THE CITIES OF THE UNION.—According to the recent census, the ten principal cities of the Union rank in population as follows: New York 1st, Philadelphia 2d, Brooklyn 3d, Baltimore 4th, Boston 5th, New Orleans 6th, St. Louis 7th, Cincinnati 8th, Chicago 9th, Buffalo 10th.

☞ "Is it right for our Southern brethren to precipitate us, who still love them, upon this fearful conflict? Do the facts in the case warrant and necessitate the dissolution of the Union? Is there no other remedy? It is true, Abolitionism seems to have gained a political triumph; but I tell you, if our Southern friends *will only stand by us as we have stood by them*, it is a triumph which will soon be their ruin; 'pride goeth before destruction.' The party with which the Abolitionists have co-operated, and whose success they now appropriate, *will throw them off*."

We take the above extract from a letter recently written by Rev. D. J. Van Dyke, of Brooklyn, New York, to a clergyman of Augusta, Georgia. The letter throughout is strongly denunciatory of Abolitionism and sympathizes deeply with the South. But the gist of it we conceive to be in the extract we have made. "But I tell you, if our Southern friends *will only stand by* US *as* WE *have stood by* THEM, it is a triumph which will soon be their [the Abolitionists'] ruin; 'pride goeth before destruction.'" Whilst Democracy triumphed in the North, controlled the State Legislatures, and sent its Presidents and Congressmen to Washington to battle for and uphold the issues of the South, all was well—the South "stood by us"—but when, in the attempt to carry through the enormous load they had placed upon our shoulders, we failed, they basely deserted us, and denounced us as no better than the Abolitionists against whose inroads on the Constitution and peace of the country we had stood a successful barrier for years. In history there is no parallel to their ingratitude. On the eve of a great battle, when a united rally of the party North and South might have prevented the election of Lincoln, they obeyed the dictates of passion and divided the party by seceding from the regularly called National Convention and putting a Presidential candidate in the field. It is a truth which cannot be gainsayed that their programme contemplated the election of Lincoln, as a pretext for seceding from the Union. With the language of Yancey ringing in their ears that revolution in the Cotton States must be preceded by secession from the National Convention, they disorganized, demoralized, and defeated the Democratic party—and now, like cowards as they are, afraid to father the mischief which they concocted and brought upon the nation, they falsely charge it upon us, and seek to shelter themselves behind alleged violated rights as a screen for their more than infamous conduct.—Their secession from the convention has been followed by one State by secession from the Union. Yancey spoke prophetically. The first step in disorganization and disruption "precipitated" the second. South Carolina is now in open rebellion, and the other cotton States are preparing to follow. Under these circumstances it is the very excess of presumption on the part of the South to claim or look for sympathy from any portion of the Northern people except those who acted in concert with them at Charleston and Baltimore, and at the polls in November. The men in the North who basely betrayed their principles and party by following the lead of Yancey and his assistants, may now be prepared to betray their country and rally to arms under the Rebel flag. But, thank God, they are not *very* numerous, and if, unfortunately, a conflict of arms should ensue between the Government and the Rebels, the States that "precipitated" the rebellion must depend chiefly upon their own resources when the "tug of war" comes.

Let us open our eyes in time and prepare for the worst. The South will not now "stand by" those who so long and bravely fought their battles in the North. Instead of giving us time to rally after the defeat which their own treachery brought on us—time to reflect, mature and decide—they require instant and unqualified submission to their demands, under the threat of secession and war. God knows that we desire Union and Peace—but they have already, as they say, destroyed the Union, and now, with arms in their hands and bayonets at our breasts, demand from us surrender at discretion. Our sympathy stops short of this point. Let the South disband their armed troops—let South Carolina annul the Ordinance of Secession, evacuate Fort Moultrie, the U. S. Arsenal and the earth-works which she has thrown up to resist the forces of the Federal Government—let her return to her allegiance to the Union—let her give the North time to examine the complaints which the United South may agree upon, and there is not a doubt that any wrong of which the North has been guilty will be rectified—and they will soon find themselves in the enjoyment of all their Constitutional rights. Their complaints as citizens will meet with prompt consideration—but, unless we are, in truth, as they represent us to be, cowards and "dough-faces," their demands as rebels will be treated with scorn, and war will decide the issue when reason fails.
—*Harrisburg State Sentinel.*

The Mob Rules the South.

The New Nork *Herald*, contains in its money article the following letter written by a large planter slave owner:

—— Co. Miss., Dec. 25, 1860.

I have been through several counties in this State, and some of the Northern counties in Alabama, and I have no hesitation in saying that the men of property in both States are unanimously opposed to the secession movement. It is got up and engineered by the politicians and poor whites; the slaveholders are compelled to fall in with it for fear of having their property confiscated. The largest slave owner in this State was warned the other day, that if he gave vent to his Union sentiments he woul' be lynched and his property confiscated. He took the hint and left the State. It is so in every county, and also in Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia. The interests of the owners of slaves, and property of every kind, make them friends of the Union; but in the present State of feeling in these States, they cannot declare themselves without running more risk than they care to encounter. The hope of us slave holders is that the Government will at last do something to check the present revolutionary tide, so as to give us a chance to organize a rectionary party without endangering ourselves, our cotton, or our necks. If people here felt certain that the United States Goverment would fight vigorously, a submissionist party would soon make itself heard.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1861.

Let us be thankful for one bright augury. While the President elect is surrounded with his own troubles; while he finds it difficult to construct his Cabinet for his new Administration; while the Union men of the South, anxious to sustain him in all patriotic efforts, are forced, in the midst of a raging fanaticism, to decline entering the list of his constitutional advisers, the President in office is no less embarrassed and fettered. He too, looks around in vain for aid from the Southern statesmen. As one after another of the Disunionists retire from his official family he is compelled to seek for counsellors in the free States. But as these two distinguished men are equally annoyed and obstructed by the factions that are hawking and tearing at the vitals of the Republic, *they have at last met upon a common ground.* Buchanan and Lincoln now stand before the American people with clasped hands, both resolved to maintain the laws, and both covenanted to carry out the glorious Declaration of Andrew Jackson, that "The Union must and shall be preserved."

There is, in this single fact, everything to combine patriotic people in one irresistible brotherhood. There is everything in it to inspire the Republicans with the most conservative and conciliatory impulses. There is everything in it to blot out divisions in the free States, to encourage the good men in the slave States, and to strengthen the arm so long impaired and paralyzed—the arm of the Government itself. Now, while the Republicans are arraying themselves in solid column in support of James Buchanan, those who have opposed the Republicans are preparing to do the same thing for Abraham Lincoln.—Thus, the policy of the last days of the Administration of Mr. Buchanan will, of necessity, become the policy of the Administration of Lincoln. In proportion as the one does right, the other can do no wrong. What a tribute to the foresight of our Revolutionary fathers! What a vindication of those who so framed our complex yet simple form of Government that two men, each representing distinct and different ideas, should, after a long conflict, be forced by the injunctions of the fundamental law and the examples of the past, and their obligations, present and prospective, to abandon all rivalries and all antagonisms, and to take their stand upon the rock which is the foundation of the superstructure of our free institutions.

Mr. Seward's "sixty days" are rapidly expiring, and no doubt when he rises in the Senate to speak, he will himself do all in his power to fulfil his prophecy, at the Astor-House dinner, that within that time our national troubles would be honorably and permanently adjusted. He has accepted the portfolio of the State Department under the incoming Administration, and with a full knowledge that many grave objections exist against him in the Southern States, even if he were not inspired by a patriotic sentiment, policy and expediency would dictate such a course on his part as would strengthen the new dynasty of which he is to become so distinguished a member. There is no man living in the free States who could perform an act of self-abnegation more effectually and gracefully than William H. Seward. Public men are given to great countries for great occasions. They are not intended for calm weather and smooth seas, but for trying emergencies, and they never will be forgiven by their countrymen, or by posterity, if they do not stand ready to sacrifice everything for the preservation of the Union. You may therefore look for a bold, startling, and fearless speech from the undoubted leader of the Republican party, or I will be greatly mistaken.

Much mortification is expressed by many good men that your Legislature has not, before this, repealed those portions of your State act of 1847, objected to by the South. This is no time for haggling. If the Legislature of Pennsylvania could, by a firm and united action, give a practical evidence of its devotion to the Union, by removing all the offensive legislation from your statute books, in accordance with the patriotic recommendations of Governor Packer, it would be the first effective voice from the free States, and would do infinite good in strengthening the Union-loving men in the border States. I am surprised that any true friend of Abraham Lincoln does not see that this is the only way to give him a tranquil administration, and that the example of Corwin, Banks, Weed, and others, is not everywhere promptly followed by the Republicans.

OCCASIONAL.

Effect of the News of the Attack upon the Star of the West.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

[Special Dispatches to The Press.]

War is now considered inevitable.—Even the most sanguine, after reading the news from Charleston to-day, admit that all hope of compromise is past, and are hourly expecting to receive intelligence of a fight between Maj. Anderson and the South Carolina troops, which, it is expected, will be the signal for a united South, and an attempt, led by Virginia, to capture the Federal capital, and take possession of the paraphernalia of the Govment. It is to be feared that no sure reliance can be placed on the "Old Dominion," and that she will step between the traitors and the vengeance of the law, threatening that if an attempt is made to puish them, and they are not allowed to go on and consummate their treason by breaking up the Union, she will enrol herself on their side, and thus end all hope for a peaceable settlement of our difficulties.—Some fear that Mr. Buchanan again hesitates, and that he will not reinforce Major Anderson, and they allege that the Brooklyn was sent out from Norfolk to intercept the Star of the West, as soon as it was ascertained that the last despatch communicating her real orders and countermanding the order for Charleston, had not reached New York in time, and that vessel is now looking for her, and will bring her force to Fort Monroe. In view of this state of affairs the worst is to be expected, and even the public property in Washington city is not entirely safe. Gen. Scott seems to entertain this opinion, for troops are daily arriving here, and at posts in this vicinity, and I learn that Maj. Harvey Brown, the commanding officer at this post, arrived here last night to make the necessary arrangements for bringing on two light batteries and one heavy battery. It is not improbable also, that as affording a fine school for practice, the West Point cadets may be brought here temporarily.

SPEECH OF SENATOR SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

Senator Seward delivered his speech in the Senate to-day on the state of the Union. The galleries were crowded to overflowing, and the distinguished gentleman was listened to with the utmost interest and attention by Senators and spectators.

He commences his speech by avowing his adherence to the Union in its integrity; with his party, his country, his State, or without either, as they may determine; in every event, whether of peace or war; with every consequence, whether of honor or dishonor, life or death. After rehearsing what courses will *not* save the Union, he desires a truce, at least, during the debate on the Union. It cannot be saved by proving secession illegal or unconstitutional; nor can anything be gained by discussing the right of the Federal Government to coerce States. If disunion is to go on, this question will give place to the more practical one, whether the many seceding States shall coerce the remaining members to acquiesce in a dissolution. He argues against the folly of separation, its effect upon the standing of the United States among the nations of the world, the difficulties a new Southern Confederacy would encounter in forming treaties, and liable at any time to become the prey of stronger powers. In summing up his arguments, he states:

Firstly—That while prudence and justice would combine in persuading you to modify the acts of Congress so as not to compel private persons to assist in the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, and to prevent freemen from being, by abuse of the law, carried into slavery, I agree that all State laws controvening the Constitution or any law of Congress, ought to be repealed.

Secondly—Domestic slavery existing in any State is wisely left by the Constitution exclusively to the care, management and disposition of that State. I would not alter the Constitution in that respect, if in my power. I am willing to vote for an amendment of the Constitution declaring that it shall not, by any future amendment, be so altered as to confer on Congress a power to abolish or interfere with slavery in any State.

Thirdly—While I think Congress has exclusive authority to legislate for the Territories, and while I certainly shall never directly or indirectly give my vote to establish, or sanction slavery in the territories, yet the question with regard to what constitutional laws shall be passed in regard to the Territories, is to be determined on practical ground. If Kansas were admitted under the Wyandotte Constitution, I could vote to organize the organization and admission of the remaining States, reserving the right to effect subdivisions of them whenever necessary into several convenient States, if such reservation could be constitutionally made; but if the measure were practicable, I should prefer a different course, namely: that when the eccentric movements of secession and disunion shall have ended, and the angry excitements of the hour subsided then, say, one two or three years hence, I would cheerfully advise a convention of the people to decide whether any and what amendments of the organic national law shall be made.

Fourth—I am ready now, as heretofore, to vote for laws to prevent mutual invasions of States.

Fifth—I remain constant in favor of two Pacific Railways—one to connect the ports around the mouths of the Mississippi, and the other the towns on the Missouri and the Lakes with the harbors on our western coast. He concluded with the expression of an unshaken faith in the Constitution and the Union. He feels sure that the hour has not come for this nation to fall. Its people are not perverse or wicked enough to deserve so dreadful and severe a punishment as dissolution. This Union has not yet accomplished what good for mankind was manifestly designed by Him who appoints the seasons, and prescribes the duties of States and empires. No, sir; if cast down to-day by faction, it would rise again and re-appear in all its majestic proportions to-morrow. Woe! woe! to the man that meanly lifts his hand against it. It shall continue and endure, and men in after times shall declare that this generation which saved the Union from such sudden and unlooked for damages surpassed in magnanimity even that one which laid its foundations in the eternal principles of liberty justice and humanity.

The Star of the West at New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.

The steamship Star of the West arrived here, during the night, on her return from the unsuccessful attempt to reinforce Fort Sumpter. The troops returned on board of her.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Star of the West brings back the troops destined for the relief of Fort Sumpter. The report from Charleston was correct in relation to two of the balls fired at her taking effect. One struck her on the bow, and the second on the starboard quarter, between the smoke-stack and the engine-beam. No person was hurt.—She struck on the bar twice in coming out. At night, steamers were seen coming out of the harbor, supposed to be in pursuit. The same night she spoke the ship Emily St. Pierre, from Liverpool to Charleston, and refused admittance in consequence of the American flag being displayed. When leaving Charleston Harbor, the Star of the West received several parting shots from the battery on Morris Island and they all fell short. The general feeling on board now is to return to Charleston, with proper means of defence, and effect a landing at all hazards.

Major Anderson's Position.

WASHINGTON, Jan., 12.—Major Anderson, in his despatches brought by Lieut. Talbot, reports that he needs no reinforcements to defend Fort Sumpter. The Star of the West will, therefore, probably not be ordered back to Charleston.

IMPORTANT BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Firing upon the Star of the West Confirmed — Correspondence Between Major Anderson and the Governor—An Explanation Demanded—The Act Justified by the Governor—Major Anderson Awaiting Instructions—Departure of a Special Messenger for Washington, &c., &c.—Extensive Preparations to Resist the Sloop-of-War Brooklyn—Intense Excitement—A General Fight Expected—The People Preparing for the worst.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 10.—This morning's Charleston *Courier* gives the following particulars in relation to the attack upon the steamer Star of the West:

About half-past six o'clock yesterday morning the steamer Gen. Clinch, discovered the steamer Star of the West, and signalled the fact to the occupants of the battery on Morris Island. As soon as the fact was signalled, all Morris Island was astir, and the men were at their posts before the orders were given. They remained in anxious suspense, but ready for what they believed was sure to come—namely, a volley from Fort Sumpter. The Star of the West rounded the point, and took the ship channel inside of the bar, and proceeded straight forward until she was opposite Morris Island, three-quarters of a mile from the battery, when a ball was fired athwart the bows of the steamer. The Star of the West displayed the stars and stripes, and, as soon as it was unfurled, a succession of heavy shots was fired. The vessel continued at increased speed, but one or two shots taking effect, her captain concluded to retire.

Fort Moultrie fired a few shots, but they were out of range. The damage done to the steamer was only trifling, only two out of seventeen shots taking effect, but there is no idea as to the extent of the damage.

Fort Sumpter made no demonstration, except that its guns were run out of the embrazures bearing on Morris Island and Fort Moultrie.

About 11 o'clock a boat from Fort Sumpter bearing Lieut. Hall, with a white flag, approached the city. He had an interview with Governor Pickens, and was afterwards escorted to the boat, and re-embarked for Fort Sumpter.

The communication from Major Anderson is as follows:

To His Excellency the Governor of South Carolina:—SIR: Two of your batteries fired, this morning on an unarmed vessel bearing the flag of my Government. I am not notified that war has been declared by South Carolina against the United States, and I cannot but think that this hostile act was committed without your sanction or authority. Under that hope I refrained from opening fire upon your batteries. I have the honor, therefore, respectfully to ask whether the abovementioned act—one, I believe, without a parallel in the history of our country, or any other civilized Government—was committed in obedience to your instructions, and notify you that, if not disclaimed, that I regard it as an act of war, and I shall not, after a reasonable time for the return of my messenger, permit any vessel to pass within range of the guns of my fort. In order to save, as far as in my power, the shedding of blood, I beg you will have due notification made of my decision to all concerned.

Hoping, however, that your answer may justify a further continuance of forbearance on my part, I am, respectfully, ROBERT ANDERSON.

Governor Pickens in his reply, after stating the position of South Carolina, to the United States, and that any attempt to send United States troops to Charleston harbor to reinforce the forts would be regarded as an act of hostility, says, in conclusion:

Any attempt to reinforce the troops in Fort Sumpter, or to retake and resume possession of the forts within the waters of this State, which you abandoned, spiking the guns, and doing otherwise much damage, cannot be regarded by the authorities of the State as indicative of any other purpose than a coercion of the State by the armed force of the Government. Special agents, therefore, have been placed off the bar to warn approaching vessels, both armed, and unarmed, having troops on board to reinforce the forts, not to enter the harbor.—Special orders have been given to the commanders of the forts not to fire at such vessels until a shot across her bow would warn them of the prohibition of the State. Under such circumstances, the Star of the West, I have understood, this morning attempted to enter the harbor with troops, and, having been notified that she could not enter, was fired into. The act is perfectly justified by me. In regard to your threat against vessels in the harbor, it is only necessary to say that you must judge of your responsibility. Your position in the harbor has been tolerated by the authorities of this State, and while the act of which you complain is in perfect consistency with the rights and duties of the State, it is not perceived how far the conduct you propose to adopt can find a parallel in the history of any country, or reconcile it with any other purpose of your Government than imposing on the State the condition of a conquered province.

F. W. PICKENS.

The following is a second communication from Major Anderson:

To His Excellency Governor Pickens:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, and say that, under the circumstances, I have deemed it proper to refer the whole matter to my Government, and intend deferring the course indicated by my note of this morning, until the arrival from Washington of the instructions I may receive. I have the honor to also express the hope that no obstructions will be placed in his way, and that you will do me the favor of giving every facility to the departure and return of the bearer, Lt. T. Talbot, who is directed to make the journey. R. ANDERSON.

Gov. Pickens immediately granted the permission desired, and directed that every facility and courtesy should be extended to the bearer of despatches, Lieut. Talbot, for his Goverment, both going and returning.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10.—The despatches received here from Norfolk and Washington, announcing that the U. S. sloop-of-war Brooklyn is coming hither with an armed force, have created an intense excitement.

Great preparations are being made in the harbor to resist her ingress.

A large steamer called the Marion, of the Charleston and New York steamship line, has been purchased by the South Carolina authorities and ordered to be razeed for a man-of-war. Her upper cabin is to be taken off and an armament supplied.

All the buoys in the harbor have been removed.

From present indications, there seems to be no doubt but that the Brooklyn will be fired into, and that Fort Sumpter will then open on the South Carolina fortifications, and the fight become general.

The people are preparing for it and the worst.

The Brooklyn cannot come in without involving a great fight.

Major Anderson will protect her.—He has only pledged himself not to prevent communication between the South Carolina forts, until Lieut. Talbot returned from his mission to Washington,

A steam-tug, called the Aid, Lieut. Hamilton (formerly of the U.S. Navy) commanding, left the wharf to-night to reconnoitre. She is mounted with one gun.

There is much talk of sending to Savannah for tugs, to take the place of gun-boats.

Departure of Lieut. Talbot—Entertainment Given to him at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10.—Lieut. T. Talbot left Charleston late last night with despatches from Maj. Anderson to his Government. He goes to Washington for instructions from the President.

A party of gentlemen entertained Lieut. Talbot at the Charleston Hotel before he left.

There is no excitement here.

Missouri for the Union.

Governor Stewart's message was read in the Legislature on the 3d.

After reviewing the rise and progress of the Abolition and Republican parties, and stating the result of their success, the Governor says: "Missouri occupies a position in regard to these troubles that should make her voice potent in the councils of the nation.—With scarcely a disunionist *per se* within her borders, she is still determined to demand and maintain her rights at every hazard. She loves the Union whilst it is a protection, but not when it is made an instrument of wrong.—She came into the Union upon a compromise, and is willing to abide by fair compromise—not such ephemeral contracts as are enacted by Congress today and repealed to-morrow, but a compromise assuring all just rights of the States, and agreed to in solemn Convention of all the parties interested. Missouri has a right to speak on this subject, because she has suffered, having probably lost as much during the past few years in the abduction of slaves, as all the rest of the Southern States."

Speaking of the secession movement, the Governor deprecates the action of South Carolina. He says: "Our people would feel more sympathy with the movement had it originated among those who, like ourselves, had suffered severe loss and constant annoyance from the interference and depredations of outsiders. Missouri will hold to the Union so long as it is worth an effort to preserve it. She cannot be frightened by the past unfriendly legislation of the North, or dragooned into secession by the restrictive legislation of the extreme South."

The Governor denies the right of voluntary secession. "It would be utterly destructive of every principle on which our national faith is founded." He appeals to the great conservative masses of the people to put down the efforts of selfish, designing politicians, and to avert the threatened evils, and closes with a strong recommendation for the adoption of "all proper measures to insure our rights now and in future." He protests against the hasty and unwise action of South Carolina, and records his unalterable devotion to the Union so long as it can be made the protection of equal rights.

THE PROGRESS OF EVENTS.—Daily intelligence of important events reaches every portion of the country. Thus, this morning we have news that South Carolina has fired into the steamer Star of the West; that the Governor of Alabama has dispatched five companies to seize United States forts in Florida, under invitation from the Governor of that State; and that a party professing to be North Carolina State troops had gone to seize Fort Johnson, in North Carolina; and further, that Virginia, ere the close of this week, will have called a State Convention to meet on the 18th of February, under circumstances rendering it certain that if things remain here as at present, an overwhelming majority in favor of immediate action in connection with the movements of the extreme South will be elected to that Convention.

We have for a month past pointed out the inevitable fact that unless a settlement be speedily arrived at by Congress, the 4th of March next will find seven States seceded, and the rest of the slaveholding States prepared to follow their example, unless ample constitutional guarantees be accorded to them. And that the North will then find themselves compelled to select between permitting the whole fifteen to leave the Union peaceably, the acceptance of the propositions of the border States, to keep them in the Union if that be possible, or civil war between sixteen States on one side, and fifteen on the other. Does any man still fail to comprehend that affairs are promptly drifting to that condition? The idea that the Republican party in Congress, while remaining in their present attitude, can hope to escape responsibility for it equal to that of the Disunionists *per se* at the South, is preposterous; yet they are evidently still playing with the difficulty as though not aware that the country knows well that it is in their power to settle the whole trouble in twenty-four hours.—*Washington Star.*

☞ It is stated that the settlers in Oregon have discovered a mountain, which they believe to be a mass of solid silver, worth about $1,066,600,000 000!

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1861.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

"The Union and the Constitution, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable."

We, the undersigned citizens of Huntingdon county, having watched with a deep and abiding interest the progress of disunion in our country for some time past, now feel satisfied that *unless the potential voice of the Union*-loving people be not raised in behalf of our blood-bought institutions—under which we have attained, among the nations of the earth, our present enviable position—we shall ere long behold the abhorrent spectacle of civil war; "of States dissevered, discordant, belligerent—in which brother shall war against brother." Believing, from the history of passing events, that to this end we are fast hastening, we recommend that a general Mass Meeting of the citizens of Huntingdon county be held in the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Thursday evening, Jan. 17th, to attest their fidelity to the Union and the Constitution, and to give an expression of opinion as to some means of adjusting the present difficulties existing between the Northern and Southern States.

Stewart Allen,	W. F. Shaw,
A. B. Cunningham,	Wm. Lewis,
Edm. Snare,	H. K. Neff,
Wm. Colon,	John Westbrook,
John Snyder,	Saml. H. Shoemaker,
P. C. Swoope,	Peter Swoope,
W. C. Wagoner,	F. B Wallace,
Jesse Summers,	A. S. Harrison,
B. C. Lytle,	W. W. Gaither,
John Skees,	George Decker,
David Grove,	James Steel.
A. H. Westbrook,	Geo. H. Nash,
Simon Beck,	D. McMurtrie,
A. P. Kinney,	H. H. Johnson,
D. P. Gwin,	C. Schneider,
Christian Decker,	A. Tyhurst,
Wm. F. Thomas,	Thos. Fisher.
Martin Flenner,	S. M. McMurtrie,
Wm. Williams,	Benj. F. Williams,
A. H. Hight,	R. Bruce Petrekin,
Wm. Summers,	Elias Bartol,
E C. Summers.	R. Allison Decker,
W. J Geisinger,	Jos. R. Carmon,
Robert King,	A. Patterson Decker,
John D. Pretzman,	Geo. W. Simpson, and MANY OTHERS.

FIRE.—A BARN BURNED WITH MOST OF ITS CONTENTS.—About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 26th ult., the barn of Benjamin Shope, at Three Springs, in Clay township, was discovered to be on fire, and in half an hour was consumed, together with most of its contents, consisting of his entire crop, provender for stock, a valuable set of carpenter's tools, barn tools, and some farming utensils. Mr. Shope had but lately finished threshing his crop, and had the grain gathered in the barn.—By strenuous effort, a portion of the wheat and oats was saved by openings made through the floor underneath the garners, through which it descended into the basement; it was then carried away, and otherwise prevented from being entirely consumed, though saved in a damaged condition. Fortunately the live stock was relieved from the stable without injury, with the exception of several hogs and one or two calves, which perished in the flames. The horse-gears were also saved. It was a large bank barn, almost new—one of the best in Clay township. The fire originated through the mischief of two little boys—one a son of Mr. Shope, about eight years of age, and the other a neighboring boy—*who, with matches, set fire to a straw-stack* adjoining the barn, which in an instant communicated to the barn. Estimated loss, $2,000. No insurance. The loss bears heavily on Mr. Shope.—*Shirleysburg Herald.*

☞ We have received from the publishers, Dinsmore & Co., No. 9, Spruce street, New York, Dinsmore's Railroad and Steam Navigation Guide. It contains a vast amount of useful information, and should be in the hands of everybody. It gives the correct time of all the roads in the United States, names of stations, the distance between each, and all other information any one can desire. A large map accompanies the work, showing the different railroads completed and those in the course of construction, the route of each, &c., &c. Price twenty-five cents.

☞ How do you like our new head? It comes up to our taste. Hope it may please everybody. The flag of our country, long may it wave,—o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave. Those of our subscribers who may fail to receive "*The Globe*" after this week will not be long finding out the reason. We have room for the names of a hundred or two advance paying subscribers. Only $1,50 a year or 75 cents for six months.

THE UNION MEETING.—A Union meeting is called at the Court House, on Thursday night. We hope there will be such a turn out as the crisis demands. We want to see our best men in attendance. We want to hear their sentiments. We have able men in our midst, and they should come down from the Bench and the Pulpit, and out from the Bar and the Workshop, and be heard in defence of the Union.

MT. F. S. BIRMINGHAM.

The semi-annual examination of the Mountain Female Seminary will be held Jan. 28th and 29th. Concert on the evening of the 29th and 30th, for the accommodation of visitors. The public are invited to attend. Summer session opens January 31st.

S. G. GRIER.

☞ We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of R. Newell's Gallery of Art. The testimonials are of the first character. *

☞ German and English Almanacs for 1861, only 3 cents, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

A PAPER ON BROAD TOP.—Mr. A. Tyhurst, a good practical printer, and a young man of considerable editorial ability, is making an effort to establish a weekly paper on Broad Top. We are glad to hear that he meets with good encouragement from the people of that region and others interested in the prosperity of the coal region. We wish the enterprise abundant success.

GAS COMPANY.—At the election of the Huntingdon Gas Company held on Monday the 7th instant, William Dorris, Jr., John Scott, William P. Orbison, B. E. McMurtrie and J. Simpson Africa were re-elected Managers for the ensuing year.

GRAND CONCERT.—Prof. B. M. Clark, a distinguished American Vocalist, assisted by Prof. Coyle, W. J. Geisinger and B. M. Green, will give their second Grand Concert in the Court House this (Wednesday) evening.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

McCHANICSVILLE, Jan. 7, 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—During the time which has elapsed since the writing of my last, many changes have taken place. Many of our companions have entered the matrimonial noose; others are making preparations, and others are halting between the opinions "to" and "to not." Many have taken their departure from this world of sorrow, until the close of time; others have been smitten with the hand of affliction, while we are still alive and permitted to agitate the slavery question, and to behold the scene of advancing war and blood-shed which o'erhangs our glorious country—the home of our birth—the land for which our fore fathers laid down the lives.

The proceedings of the South appear to be the chief topic of conversation among a number of our citizens, and our merchants' establishments serve as the chief resort for those who delight in arguments.

Pleasure parties frequently occur among the pleasant and benevolent farmers' sons and daughters of this "neck o' woods," in which we occasionally participate. On the evening of the 4th, in company with several of *the ladies and gents of our village*, we set out in full feathers to enjoy one of those evening entertainments given by the Miss and Messrs. Burkets at Royal Point. As the merry bells did jingle and we did glide o'er the snow-bound highway we chatted considerable, viewed the beautiful landscape o'er and pencilled accordingly. After a pleasant drive of — miles more or less, we reached the 7*s where others joined our number. Onward we sped our way. But hold the steed. What's wrong with the bells (?) nary jingle in them. Soon the mystery is solved.—All is right and again we go. The Point is at hand. The meeting salute is given, and soon we find ourselves surrounding the cheerful fire, enjoying numerous jokes and anecdotes. After spending the greater part of the evening pleasantly, glad tidings were borne to us, that we might "eat, drink and be merry." We did so Mr. Editor, and were inclined to think that the lady of the establishment could prepare a supper equal to any among the numerous. Continuing with different exercises until wearied, we extended our right ☞s tipped our beavers and bade farewell. YRRAH.

BLOODY RUN, Jan. 8, 1861.

DEAR GLOBE:—Since my last I have attended a Teachers Institute in the town of Bedford, under the name of the "Bedford County Teachers Association." The interest manifested by not only the members but also those that were merely spectators, was truly cheering to the friends of education.—The Teachers in attendance numbered between eighty and ninety active, working Instructors. There were three sessions held each day, of three hours each. The forenoon and afternoon exercises were conducted in the form of a school, while the evening session was more of a miscellaneous nature, such as lectures, essays, debates, &c.—There were exercises each day in the different branches conducted by some of the ablest teachers of the county.—The interest of the Institute was greatly facilitated by the hospitable citizens of Bedford in keeping the members free of charge. STANLEY.

WHAT IS COERCION?—The Southern people regard the attempt to send more troops into Charleston harbor, as coercion. The following, from the Wilmington (N. C.) *Herald*, will give our readers an idea of the feeling in the South:

"The Union men of the South will never submit to any kind of coercion, and the first attempt to exercise it will drive even the most conservative to immediate resistance. And when we say coercion, we do not confine ourselves to direct armed invasion by any means—that the women and children would resist. We mean that after a State has declared herself independent, no investment of the Forts and Arsenals by Federal troops for the purpose of executing the Federal laws, would be submitted to. If the object of the Northern States is to save the Union, they must know that force is the last means to be used to attain that end. Force would be the parent of immediate and everlasting separation. If the salvation of the Union is not their purpose, or if they are reckless of the means to be used to accomplish it, then they are right, and—we are ready. The time is near at hand, if it has not already passed, when not even a compromise can save it. Let them make a proper use of it, if they appreciate the value of time, and have not determined to continue their course unchanged."

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

At the opening of your present session, I called your attention to the dangers which threatened the existence of the Union. I expressed my opinion freely concerning the original causes of these dangers, and recommended such measures as I believed would have the effect of tranquilizing the country and saving it from the peril in which it had been needlessly *and most unfortunately involved.*—Those opinions and recommendations I do not propose now to repeat. My own convictions upon the whole subject remain unchanged. The fact that a great calamity was impending over the nation was even at that time acknowledged by every intelligent citizen. It had already made itself felt throughout the length and breadth of the land. The necessary consequences of the alarm thus produced were most deplorable. The imports fell off with a rapidity never known before, except in time of war, in the history of our foreign commerce.

The Treasury was unexpectedly left *without the means* which it had reasonably counted upon to meet its public engagements, trade was paralyzed, manufactures were stopped, the best public securities suddenly sunk in the market, every species of property depreciated more or less, and thousands of poor men who depended on their daily labor for their daily bread were turned out of employment. I deeply regret that I am not able to give you any information upon the state of the Union which is more satisfactory than what I was then obliged to communicate. On the contrary, matters are still worse at the present time than they then were. When Congress met, a strong hope pervaded the whole public mind that some amicable adjustment of the subject would be speedily made by the representatives of the States and of the people, which might restore peace between the conflicting sections of the country. That hope has been diminished by every hour of delay, and as the prospect of a bloodless settlement fades away the public distress becomes more and more aggravated.

As an evidence of this, it is only necessary to say that the treasury notes authorized by the act of 17th December last were advertised according to law, and that no responsible bidder offered to take any considerable sum at par at a lower rate of interest than twelve per cent. From these facts it appears that, in a Government organized like ours, domestic strife, or even a well grounded, fear of civil hostilities, is more destructive to our public and private interests than the most formidable foreign war.

In my annual message I expressed the conviction which I have long deliberately held, and which recent reflection has only tended to deepen and confirm, that no State has the right, by its own act, to secede from the Union, or throw off its Federal obligations at pleasure. I also declared my opinion to be that, even if that right existed, and should be exercised by any State of the Confederacy, the Executive Department of this Government had no authority, under the Constitution to recognize its validity by acknowledging the independence of such State. This left me no alternative, as the chief executive officer under the Constitution of the United States, but to collect the public revenue and protect the public property, so far as this might be practicable under the existing laws. This is still my purpose. My province is to execute, not to make the laws. It belongs to Congress exclusively to repeal, modify, or enlarge *their provisions to meet exigencies* as they occur. I possess no dispensing power. I certainly had no right to make an aggressive war upon any State; and I am perfectly satisfied that the Constitution has wisely withheld that power even from Congress. But the right and the duty to use the military force defensively against those who resist the Federal officers in the execution of their legal functions, and against those who assail the property of the Federal Government is clear and undeniable. But the dangerous and hostile attitude of States towards each other has already far transcended and cast into the shade *the ordinary Executive duties already* provided for by law, and has assumed such vast and alarming proportions as to place the subject entirely above and beyond the Executive control.—The fact cannot be disguised that we are in the midst of a great revolution. In all its various bearings, therefore, I commend the question to Congress as the only human tribunal under Providence possessing the power to meet the existing emergency. To them exclusively belongs the power to declare war, or authorize the employment of the military force in all cases contemplated by the Constitution; and they alone possess the power to remove the grievances which might lead to war, and to secure peace and union to this distracted country. On them, and on them alone, rests the responsibility.

The Union is a sacred trust, left by our revolutionary fathers to their descendants, and never did any other people inherit so rich a legacy. It has rendered us prosperous in peace and triumphant in war. The national flag has floated with glory over every sea. Under its shadow American citizens have found protection and respect in all lands beneath the sun. If we descend to considerations of purely material interest, when, in the history of all time, has a Confederacy been bound together with such *strong ties* of mutual interest? Each portion of it is dependent on all, and all upon each portion for prosperity and domestic security; a free trade throughout the whole supplies the wants of one portion from the productions of another, and scatters wealth everywhere. The great planting and farming States require, and commercial navigation States send their productions to domestic and foreign markets, and furnish a naval power, to render their transportation secure against all hostile attacks. Should the Union perish in the midst of the present excitement, we have already had a foretaste of *the universal suffering which* would result from its destruction.—The calamity would be severe in every portion of the Union, and would be quite as great, to say the least, in the Southern as in the Northern States.

The greatest aggravation of the evil, and that which would place us in a most unfavorable light, both before the world and posterity, is, as I am firmly convinced, that the secession movement has been chiefly based upon a misapprehension at the South, of the sentiments of the majority in several of the Northern States. Let the question be transferred from political assemblies to the ballot-box, and the people themselves would speedily redress the serious grievances which the South have suffered.

But, in Heaven's name, let the trial be made *before we plunge into an* armed conflict upon the mere assumption that there is no other alternative. Time is a great conservative power.—Let us pause at this momentous point, and afford the people of both North and South, an opportunity for reflection. Would that South Carolina had been convinced of this truth before her precipitate action. I therefore appeal, through you, to the people of the country to declare in their might that "THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED" by all constitutional means.

I most earnestly recommend that you devote yourselves exclusively to the question how this can be accomplished in peace. All other questions, when compared with this, sink into insignificance. The present is no time for palliation. Action, prompt action, is required. A delay in Congress to prescribe and recommend a distinct *and practical proposition for conciliation* may drive us to a point from which it will be almost impossible to recede. A common ground on which conciliation and harmony may be produced is surely not unattainable.

The proposition to compromise by letting the North have exclusive control of the territory above a certain line, and giving Southern institutions protection below that line, ought to receive universal approbation. In itself, indeed, it may not be entirely satisfactory; but when the alternative is between a reasonable concession on both sides and the destruction of the Union, it is an imputation on the patriotism of Congress to assert that its members will hesitate for a moment.

Even now the danger is upon us.—In several States which have not seceded, the forts, arsenals, and magazines of the United States have been seized. This is, by far, the most serious step which has been taken since the commencement of the troubles.—This public property has long been left without garrisons and troops for its protection, because no person doubted its security under the flag of the country in all the States of the Union.—Besides, our small army has scarcely been sufficient to guard our remote frontiers against Indian incursions.

The seizure of this property, from all appearances, has been purely aggressive, and not in resistance to any attempt to coerce a State or States to remain in the Union. At the beginning of these unhappy troubles, I determined that no act of mine should increase the excitement in either section of the country. If the political conflict were to end in civil war, it was my determined purpose not to commence it, nor even to furnish an excuse for it by any act of this Government. My opinion remains unchanged, that justice, as well as a peaceful solution of the questions at issue between the North and South.—Entertaining this conviction, I refrained even from sending reinforcements to Major Anderson, who commanded the forts in Charleston harbor, until an absolute necessity for doing so, should make itself apparent, lest it might unjustly be regarded as a menace of military coercion, and thus furnish, if not a provocation, at least a pretext for an outbreak on the part of South Carolina. No necessity for these reinforcements seemed to exist. I was assured, by distinguished and upright gentlemen from South Carolina, that no attack on Major Anderson was intended, but that, on the contrary, it was the desire of the State authorities, as much as it was my own, to avoid the fatal consequences which must inevitably follow a military collision.—And here I deem it proper to submit, for your information, copies of a communication dated the 28th of December, 1860, addressed to me by R. W. Barnwell, J. H. Adams, and James L. Orr, Commissioners from South Carolina, with accompanying documents, and copies of my answer thereto, dated the 31st of December.

In further explanation of Major Anderson's removal from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumpter, it is proper to state that after my answer to the South Carolina Commissioners, the War Department received a letter from that gallant officer, dated on the 27th December, 1860, (the day after this movement), from which the following is an extract:

"I will add, as my opinion, that many things convinced me that the authorities of the State designed to proceed to a hostile act." [Evidently referring to the orders dated December 11, of the late Secretary of War.]—"Under this impression, I could not hesitate that it was my solemn duty to move my command from a fort which we could not probably have held longer than forty-eight or sixty hours, to this one, where my power of resistance is increased in a very great degree."

It will be recollected that the concluding part of these orders were in the following terms:

"The smallness of your force will not permit you, perhaps, to occupy more than one of the three forts; but an attack on, or an attempt to take possession of either one of them, will be regarded as an act of hostility, and you may then put your command into either of them which you may deem most proper, to increase its power of resistance. You are also authorized to take similar defensive steps whenever you have tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hostile act."

It is said that serious apprehensions are, to some extent, entertained that the peace of this district may be disturbed before March next. In any event, it will be my duty to prevent it, and this duty shall be performed.

In conclusion, it may be permitted to me to remark that I have often warned my countrymen of the dangers which now surround us. This may be the last time I shall refer to the subject officially. *I feel that my duty has* been faithfully, though imperfectly performed, and, whatever the result may be, I shall carry to my grave the consciousness that I, at least meant well for my country.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 8, 1861.

THE BIBLE ON SECESSION.—The Providence (R. I.) *Journal* says:

We find in a Charleston paper the following striking paragraph, which proves conclusively that the prophet Joel was in favor of sesession:

The 20th verse of the second chapter of the Book of Joel reads as follows:

"But I will remove far off from you the Northern army, and will drive him into a land barren and desolate, with his face toward the East Sea, and his hinder part toward the utmost sea.

It may be a comfort to those who are alarmed by this, to be assured that Jeremiah is on our side. For, in the 13th chapter and 19th verse, he says: "The cities of the South shall be shut up, and none shall open them." Jeremiah being one of the greater prophets, and Joel only one of the minor prophets, the advantage is clearly with us.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

JANUARY 15.—Flour continues firm, but there is little or no shipping demand, sales for home consumption from $5,50 to $5,62½ per bbl, for common and choice superfine, $5,62½@5,87½ for extra, and $6@7 for extra and fancy. Rye Flour is held at $3.75 per bbl. Corn Meal is steady at $2,75@2,87 per bbl.

Wheat—Sales of 4000 bus good and prime Penn'a. and Western red at 131@133c per bus, and small lots of white at 145@155c. Rye sells at 76 for Penn'a and 70 for Southern. Corn is in moderate demand at 63@64c for new, and 71c for old yellow. Oats 35c per bu. No sales of Barley or Barley Malt.

MARRIED,

On the 8th inst., by Rev. Jas. F. Wilson, Mr. DAVID KOUGH and Miss MARY A. DIVEN, both of Shade Gap, Hunt. Co.

On the 10th inst., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. DAVID GROVE and Miss AMELIA LEININGER, all of Walker tp.

On the 3d inst., by Rev, G. W. Shafer, Mr. WM. H. HARE and Miss SALLIE E. PORTER, both of Henderson tp.

DIED,

At Spruce Creek, on Tuesday, Jan. 8th, after an illness of two weeks, ANNIE, wife of Robert A. Dorsey, and daughter of Wm. Dorris, aged 29 years.

On the 25th ult., in Milford township, Juniata county, Mrs. SARAH MARTIN, aged 105 years.

In Porter township, on Sunday morning Jan. 13th, 1861, DR. WM. SWOOPE, aged 56 *years, 2 months and 24 days.*

J. WEICHSELBAUM,
OPTICIAN AND OCULIST
FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully informs the citizens of HUNTINGDON and vicinity, that he has opened a ROOM at the Exchange Hotel, where he offers for sale

SPECTACLES,

OF EVERY VARIETY, SIZE AND QUALITY. A new invention of Spectacles, for distant or close reading, with gold, silver, steel, and tortoise-shell frames, and a new and improved assortment of perifocal and parabola ground flint Glasses, of his own manufacture.

He would particularly call the attention of the public, to his Spectacles for *NEAR SIGHTED PERSONS*, and for persons who have been operated upon for the cataract of the eye, and to his new kind of Glasses and Conservers of the sight, made of the best flint and azure Glasses.—Good Glasses may be known by their shape, exact centre, sharp and highly polished surface. The qualities are to be found in his Glasses.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

The very best BRAZILLIAN PEBBLE and MOUNTAIN CRYSTAL, so universally proved to be far superior to any other Glass. Also, MICROSCOPES, SPY AND QUIZZING GLASSES of every size and quality; TELESCOPES, MAGNIFYING AND OPERA GLASSES, with different powers, together with every variety of articles in the Optical line, not mentioned.

☞ OPTICAL and other Instruments and Glasses, carefully repaired at short notice. He can always select Glasses to suit the vision of the person, as he sees them upon the first trial.

☞ He will remain in this place during the Jan. Court, FIRST WEEK, and those in want of the above articles, will please give him a call.

☞ He will, if required, go to any respectable house where his services may be wanted.

☞ The very best EYE-WATER and the best Hunting Glasses always for sale. [Jan. 2, 1861.]

H. T. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

LAST NOTICE.

All who have unsettled accounts with me of six months standing or longer, are earnestly requested to call and settle up and save costs. I must have money or quit business. LLVI WESTBROOK.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1861.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A regular annual meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, will be held in the Court House, on Wednesday evening, of the January Court, (30th.)

By order of the society.
R. McDIVITT,
Jan. 2, 1861. Sec'y.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP. The firm heretofore existing under the name of Hardy & Smith, at Ennisville, Huntingdon county, has been dissolved by mutual consent,—the books remaining in the hands of *the undersigned*, by whom the business will be continued as heretofore.

CHARLES W. HARDY.

Ennisville, Dec. 25, 1860.-4t.

WE WAGS AND FALSTAFF CLOCKS,
Just received and for sale cheap. Also, a large and splendid assortment of the most
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,
direct from the East. Call and see the We Wags.
SWARTZ & McCABE.
Huntingdon, Dec. 19, 1860.-6t.*

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE" or COAL OIL *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

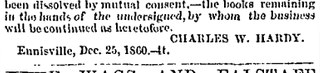
Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS



WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. EAST LINE.	WESTWARD. THROUGH.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. THROUGH.	EASTWARD. FAST LINE.	EASTWARD. MAIL.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
11 05	7 04	6 16	Newton Hamilton,	11 32	9 48	1 36	
11 13	7 10	6 23	Mt. Union,	11 25	9 41	1 30	
11 35	7 23	6 36	Mill Creek,	11 11	9 28	1 16	
11 53	7 36	6 51	Huntingdon,	11 01	9 18	1 05	
12 10	7 48	7 06	Petersburg,	10 48	9 07	12 50	
12 20	7 54	7 15	Barree,	10 40	8 56	12 43	
12 39	8 09	7 29	Spruce Creek,	10 24	8 51	12 36	
12 48	8 13	7 34	Birmingham,	10 21	8 38	12 20	
12 58	8 22	7 42	Tyrone,	10 18	8 30	12 10	
1 10	8 30	7 50	Tipton,	10 03	8 21	11 58	
1 17	8 34	7 54	Fostoria,	9 58	8 10	11 53	
1 23	8 37	7 58	Bell's Mills,	9 54	8 13	11 49	
1 40	8 50	8 13	Altoona,	9 40	8 00	11 35	
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
On and after Monday, Nov. 26th, 1860, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS,
Leave Huntingdon at 7.20 A. M. & 4.15 P. M.
" Saxton " 9.10 A. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 9.45 A. M.

DOWN TRAINS,
Leave Hopewell at 10 20 A. M.
" Saxton " 10 55 A. M. & 6.30 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 12.35 P. M. & 8.30 P. M.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Supt.
Nov. 24, 1860.

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

LADIES' SKATES are sold by FISHER & SON.

A fine stock of Ladies' Furs just received at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A large assortment of Nubias, Opera Caps, Sontags, suitable for ladies and children, by FISHER & SON.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR,

A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is simple, that any one who knows how to *add, subtract multiply and divide*, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result. *The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all* other Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works in the hands of the teacher in the school room—it facilitates time and insures correctness.

THE WORK TREATS OF THE

Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone and Stone work, of grain and grain bins, of coal and coal bins, of wood, of solids, of liquids, of circular, square or irregular vessels, of cisterns and vats, of roofing, of plasterer's, painter's, glazier's, paver's, plumber's, paper hanger's and upholsterers' work. It treats of currency and of foreign and domestic exchange, of the decimal system, of reduction and its extended application to business, of simple and compound interest, and their entire application to business transactions, with *the laws and usages governing the same, together with numerous* commercial forms—of legal tender, of partial payment on notes, of banking and bank discount, of equation of payment and of partnership accounts, of assessment of taxes, of weights and measures, of square and cubic measure, of the square root and its application to business of surfaces, of excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

IT IS JUST THE BOOK FOR THE

Farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the artizan, or the professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to the lawyer, the justice of the peace, the conveyancer, and real estate broker, to the assessor, the banker, the clerk, to the civil engineer and the surveyor, to the carpenter and bricklayer, to the stonemason and the plasterer, to the paper hanger and upholsterer, to the paver and the tiler, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.

☞ Price, 50 cents. For sale at Lewis' Book Store. Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1860.

SEVEN YEARS!

The seven years of unrivalled success attending the

"COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,"

have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the country.

Under the auspices of this popular institution, over *three hundred thousand homes* have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables, the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION,

Any person can become a member by subscribing *three dollars*, for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 30 x 38 inches, entitled,

"FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS."

2d.—One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine,

"THE COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL."

3d.—Four admissions, during the season, to

"THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, 548 BROADWAY, NEW YORK."

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to *subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over*

FIVE HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL WORKS OF ART!

comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The superb engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled, "*Falstaff Mustering his Recruits*," is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in *this country. It is done on steel, in fine line and stipple*, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30x38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragtor less than five dollars.

The *Art Journal* is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail with safety, being packed in a cylinder, postage prepaid.

Subscriptions will be received until the evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription. Those remitting $15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $3,50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, etc.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, pronounced *the handsomest Magazine in America.* It contains Catalogues of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price, 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, on receipt of 18 cents, in coin or stamps. Address,

C. L. DERBY, ACTUARY C. A. A.,
548 Broadway, New York.

☞ Subscriptions received and forwarded by JNO. J. LAWRENCE, Agent for Huntingdon and vicinity, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen,
Nov. 21, 1860.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.

MODERN COOKERY
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
BY
MISS ELIZA ACTON.
Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes of dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and game of all kinds with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing over 50 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most apyroved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, and the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table *within the everybody's reach.*

The book contains 418 pages, and upwards of 1200 Recipes, all of which are the results of actual experience, having been fully and carefully tested under the personal superintendence of the writers. It is printed in a clear and open type, is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to any address, neatly bound, and postage paid, on receipt of the price, $1.00, or in cloth, extra $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, our inducements to all such being very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address
JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 7, 1860.-6m.

NEW CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE. J. A. HANIGAR, A practical tobacconist, has opened a new TOBACCO STORE AND CIGAR MANUFACTORY, on Allegheny St., one door west of the Broad Top Railroad Office, where he has on hand a large assortment of prime Cigars and Tobacco, which he will sell either wholesale or retail. Storekeepers, *shopkeepers, and all* others who deal in the weed should call. His prices are low. Call and see.
Huntingdon, Nov. 7, 1860.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE CHEAP, The well known Ambrotype wagon, situated on Hill street, with everything in perfect order, for carrying on the business. Terms easy and a reasonable credit given. For further information apply soon to the undersigned, on Allegheny street, Huntingdon. WM. F. THOMAS.
Nov. 21, 1860.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!! Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.
Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON,

Philadelphia Advertisements.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 19, 1860.-1y.

SOWER, BARNES & CO.,
PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN
Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books,
AND
STATIONERY,
No. 37 North Third Street, below Arch,
CH. G. SOWER, W. H. BARNES, F. C. POTTS. } PHILADELPHIA.
[Nov. 14, '60.

Publishers of Felton's Outline Maps and Keys, the largest and best Outline Maps ever published, Sander's New Readers, Greenleaf's and Brook's Arithmetics, &c. Monteith's and McNally's Geographies, White's Copy Books, Blank Books, Writing, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT. AGENTS WANTED

The Farmer and Housekeeper.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF CLOVER AND TIMOTHY.

BY JOHN D. EVANS.

Read before the Farmers' Club of Chester county.

Timothy and clover certainly embody more qualities advantageous to the farmer, than any of the other grasses; yet, of late, the uncertainty of their growth, the falling off in their productiveness, together with the necessity for having a more steady and uniform supply of green food during the grazing portion of the year, have instituted an inquiry and search for a substitute,—thus far, without success, timothy and clover still remaining general favorites.

It is here proposed to prevent, by cultivation, at least in a degree, these failures, rather than substitute a new or foreign variety.

The first, and generally the greatest damage clover sustains, arises from the decrease of moisture in our climate, and high, dry winds that prevail towards the middle and end of spring. This damage can be obviated in a great measure by sowing the seed on freshly fallen snow, and this can be usually accomplished from the middle of February to the middle of March. The seed sinks into the ground, softened by the melting snow, and become completely covered with earth, thus not only preventing the seeds from spouting during the first day or two of warm sun, to inevitably perish, but retarding the growth of the germs until the weather is more steadily warm; and when the rootlets do start, they are protected from the effects of dry winds and sun, so fatal to all exposed.

Besides, the dangers attending clover in its early stages, it sometimes dies out during the second fall after sowing, particularly if it were well-grown the first fall, and well-matured before mowing; or after mowing, if the second crop be a heavy one and left untouched to go down and lay on the ground until late in the fall. Pasturing after the wheat comes off, if the clover is well-grown, and also after mowing; and in the other case mowing early, will, it is believed, in both cases prevent any serious injury.

Clover is rarely injured by frost the first winter after sowing, owing, it is presumed, to the looseness of the surface of the soil, particularly if lime has been spread during the fall or winter following the wheat. The smallness of the root may also contribute to some extent to save the young plant.

When the ground is wet or clayey, plowing it into six-step lands for the additional precaution is taken to sow such land with a minimum quantity of eight quarts of clover seed, with seven quarts of timothy and one bushel of orchard-grass per acre, small damage will result from frost.

Timothy is not liable to injury in its early stages of growth, and rarely fails, if sown immediately after the drill, or before the ground has settled after harrowing or being rained upon.

The objection to this grass, that its growth after mowing is too slow, and affords but little fall pasture, arises in a great measure from its being generally mown off too closely. Fields left for seed, or from any other cause not shaven close to the ground as is usual, it will be found to be but little behind clover in yield for fall pasture, and will grow much later in the season.

Abundance of seed per acre is of more importance than is generally attributed to it. Failures have frequently resulted from sparse, but rarely or never from liberal sowing; and if but one precaution could be taken to secure good crops of timothy and clover, that one should be abundance of seed—one half bushel being the mimimum quantity of grass seeds per acre.

This opinion is irrespective of its direct fertilising effects on the soil, which opinion is evidently gaining advocates among agriculturists—probably forced on them by the increasing evidence, that even our best lands are not only losing an original capacity, for growing many plants to a high state of perfection, but also a susceptibility to the action of our long-used or common manures.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

HINTS FOR JANUARY.

Let saving be the watchword for this month. Save the flesh of animals by attending to their comfort; keep them warm, sheltered and clean; feed and water regularly; give wholesome food and pure water; keep stables clean and well ventilated; watch animals and supply all wants; save fodder by good feeding racks; never allow hay to be wasted in the mud; racks save their cost every month; feed often and in small quantities; shelter cattle from sweeping winds; shelter sheep from driving storms; shelter swine in clean, warm beds.—Avoid the waste of using wet wood; fill the wood house for summer use; save chips and cobs for kindling. Protect trees from mice by treading snow about them. Subscribe for agricultural papers and suggest the same course to others.—*Tucker's Annual Register.*

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES—a new and valuable book just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

A BOOK FOR FRUIT GROWERS.—"Downing" Fruits and Fruit Trees of America,"—revised edition, 1860—for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

RECIPE FOR CURING MEAT.

The *Germantown Telegraph* gives the following recipe for curing meat, and says that "after using it for about twenty years, and comparing the hams so cured with others cured by a dozen different processes, we are more than ever convinced of its superiority."—It is this:

"To one gallon of water take 1½ lbs. of salt, ½ lb. of sugar, ½ oz. of saltpetre, and ½ oz. of potash. In this ratio, the pickle to be increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled together, until all the dirt from the sugar rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a tub to cool, and when *cold*, pour it over your beef or pork, to remain the usual time, say four or five weeks. The meat must be well covered with pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre, which removes all the surface blood, etc., leaving the meat fresh and clean.

"Several of our friends have omitted the boiling of the pickle, and found it to answer equally as well. It will not, however, answer *quite* so well. By boiling the pickle it is *purified*—for the amount of dirt which is thrown off by the operation, from the salt and sugar, would surprise any one not acquainted with the fact."

DRY FOOD FOR HOGS.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says: "Many hogs are kept comparatively poor by the high dilution of their food. They take in so much water that there is not room for good supply of nutriment. Hence the reason that those farmers who carefully feed *undiluted* sour milk to their hogs, have so much finer animals than those who give them *slop*. The hog has not room for much water; and if food which contains much is fed to him, it make them big-bellied but poor." Hogs, as well as all other animals should be allowed all the water they will drink, but it should not be mixed with their food in excessive quantity—the hog should not be *obliged* to take more water than he wants in order to get the food he requires.

VALUE OF CARROTS.

The Rural New Yorker says: The comparative value of carrots and oats, for feeding purposes, is estimated at about two of the former to one of the latter. An English agricultural exchange says that four and two-thirds pounds of oats are estimated by analysis to contain a little over one pound of flesh, muscle, and fat-forming principles, while the same weight of carrots nearly nine pounds; of Aberdeen turnips, nearly twenty pounds; and of Swedes near seventeen pounds, omitting minute fractions; the quantity of oats being too small to go closer.

THE CLOVER PLANT.

"The agriculture of Onondago county," says Geddes, "is based on the Clover plant (*Trifolium pratense.*) It is used for pasture, for hay, and for manure. Strike this plant out of existence and a revolution would follow, that would make it necessary for us to learn everything anew in regard to cultivating our lands. What their value would be without clover, we will not attempt to conjecture."

MILCH COWS.

The winter treatment of cows should be well looked to. Moderately warm and well-ventilated quarters, regularity in feeding and watering, succulent food night and morning, clean bed and occasionally salting, are necessary for their health and comfort. The better animals of any kind are fed, and the more comfortable they can be kept the more profitable they are.

TRIAL LIST FOR JANUARY TERM, 1861.

SECOND WEEK.

Saml. B. McFeaters	vs	Alexander Beers, et al.
Morrison Cove T. Co.	vs	Hacker & Co.
Joseph S. Reed	vs	The B. T. Imp't Co.
Same	vs	Semi Anthracite Co.
Moses Robison, for use	vs	William McClure.
Thornton Barnes	vs	Wise & Eby.
D. Houtz, assignee, &c.	vs	Samuel McPherran.
Thos. M. Owens, admr.	vs	Augh Seeds.
Peter Vandevander	vs	Jno. McComb & J. Gayton.
Huntingdon County	vs	D. Brotherline.
Morris, Fasker & Co.	vs	Harrison & Mattern.
William Crotsley	vs	Martin & Kurtz.
Thomas Weston, Jr.	vs	Thomas Weston.
Peter Vandevander	vs	J. McComb & J. Gayton.
Comm'th for Cypher	vs	John B. Weaver.
Jas. Bricker, for use	vs	Mary E. Green's, admr.
James Dean	vs	Jane E. Hay.
Magdalene Stohler's Ex'r	vs	D. Mountain's admr.

COURT AFFAIRS---JAN. TERM 1861

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

John Addleman, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Robert K. Allison, farmer, Brady.
Philip Bourlough, farmer, Porter.
John Beavor, farmer, Hopewell.
James Coulter, farmer, Hopewell.
Henry Cornpropst, farmer, Barree.
Andrew Chaney, farmer, Barree.
Wm. L. Cunningham, J. P. Clay.
Joseph Diggins, farmer, Carbon.
John C. Davis, farmer, Oneida.
Reuben Duff, farmer, Barree.
Joseph Duff, farmer, Jackson.
Abraham Grubb, mechanic, Walker.
John Householder, J. P. Penn.
E. B. Hessong, potter, Cassville.
Henry Hudson, farmer, Clay.
John Henderson, farmer, West.
Solomon Houck, J. P., Tod.
William Hildebrand, farmer, Shirley.
John McClain, farmer, Carbon.
Jacob Miller, farmer, Oneida.
Thomas McGarvey, butcher, Shirleysburg.
J. Adison Moore, merchant, Carbon.
Joseph Morrison, inkeeper, Carbon.
Alexander Neely, farmer, Dublin.
Joseph Norris, farmer, Penn.
Calvin Patterson, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Joseph Powell, farmer, West.
John Rhodes, farmer, Henderson.
Lewis Smawley, farmer, Shirley.
James Stewart, Jr., farmer, Jackson.
Henry W. Swoope, farmer, Porter.
David Thompson, farmer, Henderson.
Henry S. Wharton, agent, Huntingdon.
George Wilson, farmer, West.
John M. Wallace, Carpenter, Clay.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

LADIES' ONE PRICE FANCY FUR STORE!

JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 Arch St., between 7th & 8th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
(Late of 818 Market St.)
Importer,
Manufacturer of and
Dealer in all kinds of
FANCY FURS.

Having removed to my New Store, 718 Arch St., and being now engaged entirely in the manufacture and sale of *Fancy Furs*, which, in accordance with the "*One Price Principle*," I have *marked* at the *lowest possible prices* consistent with a reasonable profit, I would solicit a visit from those in want of Furs for either ladies' or childrens' wear, and an inspection of my selection of those goods, satisfied, as I am, of my ability to please in every desired essential.

☞ Persons at a distance, who may find it inconvenient to call personally, need only name the article they wish, together with the price, and instructions for sending, and forward the order to my address—money accompanying—to insure a satisfatory compliance with their wishes.

August 22, 1860.–5m.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IN HUNTINGDON.

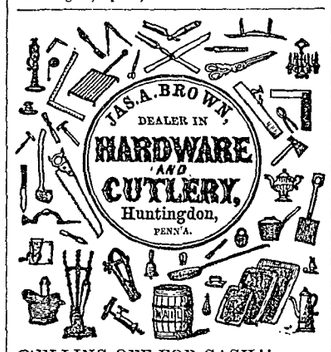
MRS. L. A. HAMER,

Respectfully informs the ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity, that she has opened a Millinery store on Hill street, one door west of Dr. Dorsey's residence, where may be found every article in her line of business, such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, Blonds, Collars, Under Sleeves, Veils, and a general assortment of Fancy Goods.

The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine her stock.

Ladies, dresses of all kinds made in the best and most fashionable style.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.–6m.



SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits* in *cash*, are better than *waiting eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce every body to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.

His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

2,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!

NEW GOODS FOR FALL and WINTER.

BENJ. JACOBS Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

DON'T FORGET THE NEW STORE.

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

Have just received another stock of new goods, such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.

Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

HAINES BROS.' OVERSTRUNG GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTES,

Celebrated for superior quality of TONE and elegance and beauty of finish. These Pianos have always taken the *FIRST PREMIUM* when placed in competition with other makers. CHALLENGE ALL COMPETITION. A splendid assortment of LOUIS XIV and plainer styles always on hand. Also Second-hand Pianos and PRINCE'S IMPROVED MELODEONS from $45 to $350.

☞ Every Instrument warranted.

GEO. L. WALKER'S
Piano and Melodeon Depot,
S. E. Cor. 7th & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

July 25, 1860.–6m.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

NEW GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY.

C. LONG Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.,* and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. P. GWIN'S.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, goto D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A fine stock of Ladies' Furs just received at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A large assortment of Nubias, Opera Caps, Sontags, suitable for ladies and children, by FISHER & SON.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FOR FALL and WINTER, AT *D. P. GWIN'S STORE.*

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Challie Delains, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Brauze, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Larella Cloth, De Beige, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Bullions, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW GOODS AGAIN.

THE PLACE TO CALL IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING FOR *FALL AND WINTER,* JUST RECEIVED AT H. ROMAN'S *CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.*

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [Sept. 24, 1860.]

COME AGAIN!

ROBERT KING,

Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,

WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.–3m.

GREAT ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as cheap, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

Huntingdon, Sept. 4, 1860.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, *IN THE DIAMOND,* HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C., FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
The Dime Song Book, No. 4,
The Dime Song Book, No. 5,
The Dime Song Book, No. 6.
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

A CARD.—DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store. April 18, 1860–tf.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¾ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.50 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A M., arriving at New York at 4 30 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Manch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 A. M. Line from New York or the the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, add speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

July 18, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily. (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.30 P. M.

Fares: To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2 (in same train, $2.70)

Fares: To Reading, $1.60 and $1.30

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catasauca, &c.

Four trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6 A. M., 10.15 A. M., 12.30 noon and 3.43 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

Fares: Reading to Philadelphia, $1.75 and $1.45.

The morning train from Harrisburg connects at Reading with up train for Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to

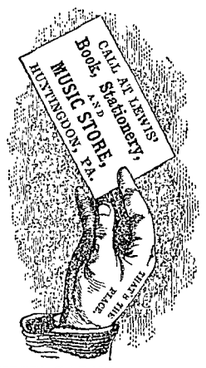
J. J. CLYDE, *General Agent.*

July 18, 1860.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that gives satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.

R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, March 7, 1860–1y.



"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1860.
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.

Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

SHOULD CALL AT

LEWIS'

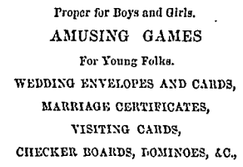
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,

In the "Globe" building, Market Square,

where all who want to

SAVE MONEY,

go to make their purchases.



THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON,

in which name the business will still be conducted.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

W. MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER, Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Read's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

MGUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing. Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Leather, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell. Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D., *PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.*

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. April 13, 1860.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA., NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

Dec. 28, 1859. T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*

JACKSON HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

R. ALLISON MILLER, *DENTIST,*

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

BOOK BINDING. Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

FOR THE LADIES. A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence. for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

VIOLINS, GUITARS, SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES, For sale cheap at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

WILLIAM AFRICA HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE *BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,* ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. ROTHROCK, WM. N. KIRBY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, *FOR SALE* AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE, HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDERS do do do
SWANS do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of

HUNTINGDON GLOBE

EXTRA.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Throughout the year since our last meeting, the country has been eminently prosperous in all its material interests. The general health has been excellent, our harvests have been abundant and plenty smiles thoroughout the land. Our commerce and manufactures have been prosecuted with energy and industry, and have yielded fair and ample returns. In short, no nation in the tide of time has ever presented a spectacle of greater material prosperity than we have done until within a very recent period.

Why is it, then, that discontent now so extensively prevails, and the Union of the States, which is the source of all these blessings, is threatened with destruction? The long-continued and intemperate interference of the Northern people with the question of slavery in the Southern States has at length produced its natural effects. The different sections of the Union are now arrayed against each other, and the time has arrived, so much dreaded by the Father of his Country; when hostile geographical parties have been formed. I have long foreseen and often forewarned my countrymen of the now impending danger. This does not proceed solely from the claim on the part of Congress or the territorial legislature to exclude slavery from the Territories, nor from the efforts of different States to defeat the execution of the fugitive-slave law. All or any of these evils might have been endured by the South without danger to the Union, (as others have been,) in the hope that time and reflection might apply the remedy. The immediate peril arises not so much from these causes as from the fact that the incessant and violent agitation of the slavery question throughout the North for the last quarter of a century, has at length produced its malign influence on the slaves, and inspired them with vague notions of freedom.

Hence a sence of security no longer exists around the family altar. This feeling of peace at home has given place to apprehensions of servile insurrection. Many a matron throughout the South retires at night in dread of what may befall herself and her children before the morning. Should this apprehension of domestic danger, whether real or imaginary, extend and intensify itself until it shall pervade the masses of the Southern people, then disunion will become inevitable. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and has been implanted in the heart of man by his Creator for the wisest purpose; and no political union, however fraught with blessings and benefits in all other respects, can long continue, if the necessary consequence be to render the homes and firesides of nearly half the parties to it habitually and hopelessly insecure. Sooner or later the bonds of such a Union must be severed. It is my conviction that this fatal period has not yet arrived; and my prayer to God is that He would preserve the Constitution and the Union throughout all generations.

But let us take warning in time, and remove the cause of danger. It cannot be denied that, for five and twenty years, the agitation at the North against slavery in the South has been incessant. In 1835 pictorial hand-bills, and inflammatory appeals, were circulated extensively throughout the South, of a character to excite the passions of the slaves; and, in the language of General Jackson, "to stimulate them to insurrection, and produce all the horrors of a servile war." This agitation has ever since been continued by the public press, by the proceedings of State and county conventions, and by abolition sermons and lectures.—The time of Congress has been occupied in violent speeches on this never-ending subject, and appeals in pamphlet and other forms, endorsed by distinguished names, have been sent forth from this central point, and spread broadcast over the Union.

How easy would it be for the American people to settle the slavery question forever, and to restore peace and harmony to this distracted country.

They, and they alone, can do it. All that is necessary to accomplish the object, and all for which the slave States have ever contended, is to be let alone, and permitted to manage their domestic institutions in their own way. As sovereign States, they, and they alone, are responsible before God and the world for the slavery existing among them. For this, the people of the North are not more responsible, and have no more right to interfere, than with similer institutions in Russia or in Brazil.—Upon their good sense and patriotic forbearance I confess I still greatly rely. Without their aid, it is beyond the power of any President, no matter what may be his own political proclivities, to restore peace and harmony among the States. Wisely limited and restrained as is his power, under our Constitution and laws, he alone can accomplish but little, for good or for evil, on such a momentous question.

And this brings me to observe that the election of any one of our fellow-citizens to the office of President does not of itself afford just cause for dissolving the Union. This is more especially true if his election has been effected by a mere plurality, and not a majority, of the people, and has resulted from transient and temporary causes, which may probably never again occur. In order to justify a resort to revolutionary resistance, the Federal Government must be guilty of "a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise" of powers not granted by the Constitution. The late Presidential election, however, has been held in strict conformity with its express provisions. How, then, can the result justify a revolution to destroy this very Constitution? Reason, justice, a regard for the Constitution, all require that we shall wait for some overt and dangerous act on the part of the President elect before resorting to such a remedy.

It is said, however, that the antecedents of the President elect have been sufficient to justify the fears of the South that he will attempt to invade their constitutional rights. But are such apprehensions of contingent danger in the future sufficient to justify the immediate destruction of the noblest system of government ever devised by mortals? From the very nature of his office, and its high responsibilities, he must necessarily be conservative. The stern duty of administering the vast and complicated concerns of this Government affords in itself a guarantee that he will not attempt any violation of a clear constitutional right.—After all, he is no more than the chief executive officer of the Government. His province is not to make, but to execute, the laws; and it is a remarkable fact in our history, that, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the anti-slavery party, no single act has ever passed Congress, unless we may possibly except the Missouri Compromise, impairing, in the slightest degree, the rights of the South to their property in slaves. And it may also be observed, judging from present indications, that no probability exists of the passage of such an act, by a majority of both Houses, either in the present or the next Congress. Surely, under these circumstances, we ought to be restrained from present action by the precept of Him who spake as never man spoke, that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." The day of evil may never come, unless we shall rashly bring it upon ourselves.

It is alleged as one cause for immediate secession that the Southern States are denied equal rights with the other States in the common Territories. But by what authority are these denied? Not by Congress, which has never passed, and I believe never will pass, any act to exclude slavery from these Territories; and certainly not by the Supreme Court, which has solemnly decided that slaves are property, and, like all other property, their owners have a right to take them into the common Territories, and hold them there under the protection of the Constitution.

So far, then, as Congress is concerned, the objection is not to anything they have already done, but to what they may do hereafter. It will surely be admitted that this apprehension of future danger is no good reason for an immediate dissolution of the Union. It is true that the territorial legislature of Kansas, on the 23d of February, 1860, passed in great haste an act, over the veto of the Governor, declaring that slavery "is, and shall be, forever prohibited in this Territory." Such an act, however, plainly violating the rights of property secured by the Constitution, will surely be declared void by the judiciary whenever it shall be presented in a legal form.

Only three days after my inauguration the Supreme Court of the United States solemnly adjudged that this power did not exist in a territorial legislature. *Yet such has been the factious temper of the times that the correctness* of this decision has been extensively impugned before the people, and the question has given rise to angry political conflicts throughout the country. Those who have appealed from this judgment of our highest constitutional tribunal to popular assemblies would, if they could, invest a territorial legislature with power to annul the sacred rights of property. This power Congress is expressly forbidden by the Federal Constitution to exercise. Every State legislature in the Union is forbidden by its own constitution to exercise it. It cannot be exercised in any State except by the people in their highest sovereign capacity when framing or amending their State constitution. In like manner, it can only be exercised by the people of a Territory represented in a convention of delegates for the purpose of framing a constitution preparatory to admission as a State into the Union. Then, and not until then, are they invested with power to decide the question whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits. This is an act of sovereign authority, and not of subordinate territorial legislation. Were it otherwise, then indeed would the equality of the States in the Territories be destroyed, and the rights of property in slaves would depend, not upon the guarantees of the Constitution, but upon the shifting majorities of an irresponsible territorial legislature. Such a doctrine, from its intrinsic unsoundness, cannot long influence any considerable portion of our people, much less can it afford a good reason for a dissolution of the Union.

The most palpable violations of constitutional duty which have yet been committed consists in the acts of different State legislatures to defeat the execution of the fugitive slave law. It ought to be remembered, however, that for these acts, neither Congress nor any President can justly be held responsible. Having been passed in violation of the Federal Constitution, they are therefore null and void. All the courts, both State and national, before whom the question has arisen, have from the beginning declared the fugitive-slave law to be constitutional. The single exception *is that of a State court in Wisconsin*; and *this* has not only been reversed by the proper appellate tribunal, but has met with such universal reprobation that there can be no danger from it as a precedent. The validity of this law has been established over and over again by the Supreme Court of the United States with perfect unanimity. It is founded upon an express provision of the Constitution, requiring that fugitive slaves who escape from service in one State to another shall be "delivered up" to their masters. Without this provision it is a well known historical fact that the Constitution itself could never have been adopted by the Convention. In one form or another under the acts of 1793 and 1850, both being substantially the same, the fugitive-slave law has been the law of the land from the days of Washington until the present moment. Here then, a clear case is presented, in which it will be the duty of the next President, as it has been my own, to act with vigor in executing the Supreme law against the conflicting enactments of State legislatures. Should he fail in the performance of this high duty, he will then have manifested a disregard of the Constitution and laws, to the great injury of the people of nearly one-half of the States and of the Union. But are we to presume in advance that he will thus violate his duty? This would be at war with every principle of justice and of Christian charity. Let us wait for the overt act. The fugitive-slave law has been carried into execution in every contested case since the commencement of the present administration; though often it is to be regretted, with great loss and inconvenience to the master, and with considerable expense to the government. Let us trust that the State legislatures will repeal their unconstitutional and obnoxious enactments. Unless this shall be done without unnecessary delay, it is impossible for any human power to save the Union.

The Southern States, standing on the basis of the Constitution, have a right to demand this act of justice from the States of the North. Should it be refused, then the Constitution, to which all the States are parties, will have been wilfully violated by one portion of them in a provision essential to the domestic security and happiness of the remainder. In that event, the injured States, after having first used all peaceful and constitutional means to obtain redress, would be justified in revolutionary resistance to the Government of the Union.

I have purposely confined my remarks to revolutionary resistance, because it has been claimed within the last few years that any State, whenever this shall be its sovereign will and pleasure, may secede from the Union, in accordance with the Constitution, and without any violation of the Constitutional rights of the other members of the Confederacy. That as each became parties to the Union by the vote of its own people assembled in convention, so any one of them may retire from the Union in a similar manner by the vote of such a convention.

In order to justify secession as a constitutional remedy, it must be on the principle that the Federal Government is a mere voluntary association of States, to be dissolved at pleasure by any one of the contracting parties. If this be so, the Confederacy is a rope of sand, to be penetrated and dissolved by the first adverse wave of public opinion in any of the States. In this manner our thirty-three States may resolve themselves into as many petty, jarring and hostile republics, each one retiring from the Union, without responsibility, whenever any sudden excitement might impel them to such a course. By this process a Union might be entirely broken into fragments in a few weeks, which cost our forefathers many years of toil, privation and blood to establish.

Such a principle is wholly inconsistent with the history as well as the character of the Federal Constitution. After it was framed, with the greatest deliberation and care, it was submitted to conventions of the people of the several States for ratification. Its provisions were discussed at length in these bodies, composed of the first men of the country. Its opponents contended *that it* conferred powers upon the Federal Government dangerous to the rights of the States, whilst its advocates maintained that under a fair construction of the instrument there was no foundation for such apprehensions. In that mighty struggle between the first intellects of this or any other country, it never occurred to any individual, either among its opponents or advocates, to assert, or even to intimate, that their efforts were all vain labor, because the moment that any State felt herself aggrieved she might secede from the Union. What a crushing argument would this have proved against those who dreaded that the rights of the States would be endangered by the Constitution. The truth is, that it was not until many years after the origin of the Federal Government that such a proposition was first advanced. It was then met and refuted by the conclusive arguments of General Jackson, who in his message of 16th January, 1833, transmitting the nullifying ordinance of South Carolina to Congress, employs the following language:—"The right of the people of a single State to absolve themselves at will, and without the consent of the other States, from their most solemn obligations, and hazard the liberty and happiness of the millions composing this Union cannot be acknowledged. Such authority is believed to be utterly repugnant both to the principles upon which the General Government is constituted and to the objects which it was expressly formed to attain."

It is not pretended that any clause in the Constitution gives countenance to such a theory. It is altogether founded upon inference, not from any language contained in the instrument itself, but from the sovereign character of the several States by which it was ratified. But is it beyond the power of a State, like an individual, to yield a portion of its sovereign rights to secure the remainder? In the language of Mr Madison, who has been called the father of the Constitution: "It was formed by the States—that is by the people in each of the States, acting in their highest sovereign capacity; and formed consequently by the same authority which formed the State Constitutions"

"Nor is the Government of the United States, created by the Constitution, less a Government in the strict sense of the term, within the sphere of its powers, than the governments created by the constitutions of the States are, within their several spheres. It is, like them, organized into legislative, executive, and judiciary departments. It operates, like them, directly on persons and things; and, like them, it has at command a physical force for executing the powers committed to it."

It was intended to be perpetual, and not to be annulled at the pleasure of any one of the contracting parties. The old articles of confederation were entitled "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States;" and by the 13th article it is expressly declared that "the articles of this Confederation shall be inviolably observed by every State, and the Union shall be perpetual." The preamble to the Constitution of the United States, having express reference to the articles of Confederation, recites that it was established "in order to form a more perfect union." And yet it is contended that this "more perfect union" *does not include the essential attribute* of perpetuity.

But that the Union was designed to be perpetual appears conclusively from the nature and extent of the powers conferred by the Constitution on the Federal Government. These powers embrace the very highest attributes of national sovereignty. They place both the sword and purse under its control. Congress has power to make war, and to make peace; to raise and support armies and navies, and to conclude treaties with foreign governments.—It is invested with the power to coin money, and to regulate the value thereof, and to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States. It is not necessary to enumerate the other high powers which have been conferred upon the Federal Government. In order to carry the enumerated powers into effect, Congress possesses the exclusive right to lay and collect duties on imports, and in common with the States to lay and collect all other taxes.

But the Constitution has not only conferred these high powers upon Congress, but it has *adopted effectual means to restrain the States* from interfering with their exercise. For that purpose it has, in strong prohibitory language, expressly declared that "no State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts." Moreover "without the consent of Congress, no State shall lay any imposts or duties on any imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws;" and, if they exceed this amount, the excess shall belong to the United States.

And "no State shall, without the consent of Congress lay any duty of tonnage; keep troops or ships of war, in time of peace; enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power; or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay."

In order still further to secure the uninterrupted exercise of these high powers against State interposition, it is provided "that this Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The solemn sanction of religion has been superadded to the obligations of official duty, and all senators and representatives of the United States, all members of State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States, and of the several States shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution."

In order to carry into effect these powers, the Constitution has established a perfect Government in all its forms, Legislative, Executive, and Judicial; and this Government, to the extent of its powers, acts directly upon the individual citizens of every State, and executes its own decrees by the agency of its own officers.

In this respect it *differs entirely from the* Government under the old Confederation, which was confined to making requisitions on the States in their sovereign character. This left it in the discretion of each whether to obey or to refuse, and they often declined to comply with such requisitions. It thus became necessary, for the purpose of removing this barrier, and "in order to form a more perfect Union," to establish a Government which could act directly upon the people, and execute its own laws without the intermedaite agency of the States. This has been accomplished by the Constitution of the United States.

In short, the Government created by the Constitution, and deriving its authority from the sovereign people of each of the several States, has precisely the same right to exercise its power over the people of all these States, in the enumerated cases, that each one of them possesses over subjects not delegated to the United States but "reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people."

To the extent of the delegated powers the Constitution of the United States is as much a part of the constitution of each State, and is as binding upon its people, as though it had been textually inserted therein.

This Government, therefore, is a great and powerful Government, invested with all the attributes of sovereignty over the special subjects in which its authority extends. Its framers never intended to implant in its bosom the seeds of its own destruction, nor were they at its creation guilty of the absurdity of providing for its own dissolution. It was not intended by its framers to be the baseless fabric of a vision which, at the touch of the enchanter, would vanish into thin air, but a substantial and mighty fabric, capable of resisting the slow decay of time, and of defying the storms of ages.

Indeed, well may the jealous patriots of that day have indulged fears that a government of such high powers might violate the reserved rights of the States, and wisely did they adopt the rule of a strict construction of these powers to prevent the danger! But they did not fear, nor had they any reason to imagine, that the Constitution would ever be so interpreted as to enable any State, by her own act, and without the consent of her sister States, to discharge her people from all or any of their Federal obligations.

It may be asked, then, are the people of the States without redress against the tyranny and oppression of the Federal Government? By no means. The right of resistance on the part of the governed against the oppression of their governments cannot be denied. It exists independently of all constitutions, and has been exercised at all periods of the world's history. Under it old governments have been destroyed and new ones have taken their places. It is embodied in strong and express language in our own Declaration of Independence. But the distinction must ever be observed, that this is revolution against an established government, and not a voluntary secession from it by virtue of an inherent constitutional right. In short, let us look the danger fairly in the face. Secession is neither more nor less than revolution. It may or may not be a justifiable revolution, but still it is revolution.

What, in the meantime, is the responsibility and position of the Executive? He is bound by solemn oath before God and the country "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and from this obligation he cannot be absolved by any human power. But what if the performance of this duty, in whole or in part, has been rendered impracticable by events over which he could have exercised no control? Such, at the present moment, is the case throughout the State of South Carolina, so far as the laws of the United States to secure the administration of justice by means of the Federal Judiciary are concerned.

All the Federal officers within its limits, through whose agency alone these laws can be carried into execution, have already resigned. We no longer have a district judge, a district attorney, or a marshal in South Carolina. In fact, the whole machinery of the Federal Government, necessary for the distribution of remedial justice among the people, has been demolished; and it would be difficult, if not impossible to replace it.

The only acts of Congress on the statute-book, bearing upon this subject, are those of the 28th February, 1795, and 3d March, 1807. These authorize the President, after he shall have ascertained that the marshal with his posse comitatus is unable to execute civil or criminal process in any particular case, to call forth the militia and employ the army and navy to aid him in performing this service, having first by *Proclamation commanded the* insurgents "to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within a limited time." This duty cannot by possibility be performed in a State where no judicial authority exists to issue process, and where there is no marshal to execute it, and where, even if there were such an officer, the entire population would constitute one solid confirmation to resist him.

The bare enumeration of these provisions proves how inadequate they are without further legislation to overcome a united opposition in a single State, not to speak of other States who may place themselves in a similar attitude. Congress alone has power to decide whether the present laws can or cannot be amended so as to carry out more effectually the objects of the Constitution.

The same insuperable obstacles do not lie in the way of executing the laws for the collection of the customs. The revenue still continues to be collected, as heretofore, at the custom-house in Charleston: and should the collector unfortunately resign, a successor may be appointed to perform this duty.

Then in regard to the property of the United States in South Carolina. This has been purchased *for a fair equivalent*, "by the consent of the Legislature of the State," "for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals," &c, and over these the authority "to exercise legislation" has been expressly granted by the Constitution to Congress. It is not believed that any attempt will be made to expel the United States from this property by force; but if in this I should prove to be mistaken, the officer in command of the forts has received orders to act strictly on the defensive. In such a contingency, the responsibility for consequences would rightfully rest upon the heads of the assailants.

Apart from the execution of the laws, so far as this may be practicable, the Executive has no authority to decide what shall be the relations between the federal government and South Carolina. He has been invested with no such discretion. He possesses no power to change the relations heretofore existing between them, much less to acknowledge the independence of that State. This would be to invest a mere Executive officer with the power of recognizing the dissolution of the Confederacy among our thirty-three sovereign States. It bears no resemblance to the recognition of a foreign de facto government, involving no such responsibility.

Any attempt to do this would, on his part, be a naked act of usurpation. It is, therefore, my duty to submit to Congress the whole question in all its bearings. The course of events is so rapidly hastening forward that the emergency may soon arise, when you may be called upon to decide the momentous question whether you possess the power, by force of arms, to compel a State to remain in the Union. Should you possess this power, will it be wise to exercise it under existing circumstances? The object would doubtless be to preserve the Union. War would not only present the most effectual means of destroying it; but would banish all hope of its peaceable reconstruction. Besides, in the fraternal conflict a vast amount of blood and treasure would be expended, rendering future reconciliation between the States impossible. In the mean time, who can foretell what would be the suffering and privation of the people during its existence?

The fact is, that our Union rests upon public opinion, and can never be cemented by the blood of its citizens shed in civil war. If it cannot live *in the affections of the people*, it must one day perish. Congress possess many means of preserving it by conciliation; but the sword was not placed in their hand to preserve it by force.

But may I be permitted solemnly to invoke my countrymen to pause and deliberate before they determine to destroy this, the grandest temple which has ever been dedicated to human freedom since the world began? It has been consecrated by the blood of our fathers, by the glories of the past, and by the hopes of the future. The Union has already made us the most prosperous, and ere long will, if preserved, render us the most powerful nation on the face of the earth. In every foreign region of the globe the title of American citizen is held in high respect, and when pronounced in a foreign land it causes the hearts of our countrymen to swell with honest pride. Surely, when we reach the brink of the yawning abyss we shall recoil with horror from the last fatal plunge. By such a dread catastrophe the hopes of the friends of freedom throughout the world would be destroyed, and a long night of laden despotism would enshroud the nations. Our example for more than eighty years would not only be lost, but it would be quoted as a conclusive proof that man is unfit for self-government.

It is not very wrong—nay, it is not every grievous wrong—which can justify a resort to such a fearful alternative. This ought to be the last desperate remedy of a despairing people, after every other constitutional means of conciliation had been exhausted. We should reflect that under this free Government there is an incessant ebb and flow in public opinion. The slavery question, like everything human, will have its day. I firmly believe that it has already reached and passed the culminating point. But if, in the midst of the existing excitement, the Union shall perish, the evil may then become irreparable. Congress can contribute much to avert it by proposing and recommending to the Legislatures of the several States the remedy for existing evils, which the Constitution has itself provided for its own preservation. This has been tried at different critical periods of our history, and always with imminent success. It is to be found in the 5th article providing for its own amendment. Under this article *amendments have been proposed* by two-thirds of both houses of Congress, and have been "ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States," and consequently become parts of the Constitution.

To this process the country is indebted for the clause prohibiting Congress from passing any law respecting an establishment of religion, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or of the right of petition. To this we are also indebted for the Bill of Rights which secures the people against any abuse of power by the Federal Government. Such were the *apprehensions justly entertained by the friends* of State-rights at that period as to have rendered it extremely doubtful whether the Constitution could have long survived without these amendments.

Again, the Constitution was amended by the same process after the election of President Jefferson by the House of Representatives, in February, 1803. This amendment was rendered necessary to prevent a recurrence of the dangers which had seriously threatened the existence of the Government during the pendency of that election. The article for its own amendment was intended to secure the amicable adjustment of conflicting constitutional questions like the present, which might arise between the governments of the States and that of the United States. This appears from contemporaneous history.

In this connection, I shall merely call attention to a few sentences in Mr. Madison's justly celebrated report, in 1799, to the legislature of Virginia. In this he ably and conclusively defended the resolutions of the preceding legislature against the strictures of several other *State legislatures. These were mainly founded* upon the protest of the Virginia legislature against the "Alien and Sedition Acts," as "palpable and alarming infractions of the Constitution." In pointing out the peaceful and constitutional remedies, and he referred to none other, to which the States were authorized to resort, on such occasions, he concludes by saying, "that the legislatures of the States might have made a direct representation to Congress, with a view to obtain the rescinding of the two offensive acts, or they might have represented to their respective Senators in Congress their wish that two-thirds thereof would propose an explanatory amendment to the Constitution, or two-thirds of themselves, if such had been their option, might, by an application to Congress, have obtained a convention for the same object."

This is the very course which I earnestly recommend in order to obtain an "explanatory amendment" on the subject of the power of a State to secede from the Union. Should Congress, representing as they do the different States of the Confederacy, refuse to act in the present crisis, after such an amendment has been proposed, myself a mere citizen, would be unworthy of the exalted station I occupy were I to shrink from my duty on that account. Much depends upon the action of Congress on this question. Should they refuse to act, and thus leave the country to its fate, they will be responsible for consequences. But, on the contrary, should they propose such an amendment as will satisfy the South, and two-thirds of the States shall concur in adopting it, the Union will be saved. Nothing else can save it, unless the Supreme Court should hereafter reverse its decisions, and recognize the power in Congress or in the States to establish slavery in the Territories. Even this would not be final, as the decision might be again reversed when it was subsequently brought before the court. Such a reversal would not be likely to occur, as the court is composed of nine members, and a majority of seven judges have concurred in the present decisions. Besides, the mischief would be

CHINA.

The friendly and peaceful policy pursued by the Government of the United States towards the empire of China has produced the most satisfactory results. The treaty at Tientsin of the 18th of June 1858, have been faithfully observed by the Chinese authorities. The convention of the 8th November, 1858, supplementary to this treaty, for the adjustment and satisfaction of the claims of our citizens on China, referred to in my last Annual Message, has been already carried into effect, so far as this was practicable.

Under this convention the sum of 500,000 taels, equal to about $700,000, was stipulated to be paid in satisfaction of the claims of American citizens, out of the one-fifth of the receipts for tonnage import, and export duties on American vessels at the ports of Canton, Shanghae, and Foochau, and it was agreed that this amount shall be in full liquidation of all claims of American citizens at the various ports to this date." Debentures for this amount to wit: 200,000 taels for Canton, 100,000 for Shanghae, and 100,000 for Foochau—were delivered according to the terms of the convention by the respective Chinese collectors of the customs of these ports to the agent selected by our minister to receive the same.

Since that time the claims of our citizens have been adjusted by the board of commissioners appointed for that purpose under the act of March 3, 1859, and their awards, which proved satisfactory to the claimants, have been approved by our minister In the aggregate they amount to the sum of $208,601 78. The claimants have already received a large proportion of the sums awarded to them out of the fund provided, and it is confidently expected that the remainder will ere long be entirely paid. After the awards shall have been satisfied, there will remain a surplus of more than $200 000 at the disposition of Congress. As this will in equity belong to the Chinese government, would not justice require its appropriation to some benevolent object in which the Chinese may be specially interested?

Our minister to China, in obedience to his instructions, has remained perfectly neutral in the war between Great Britain and France and the Chinese empire: although, in conjunction with the Russian minister, he was ever ready and willing, had the opportunity offered, to employ his good offices in restoring peace between the parties. It is but an act of simple justice, both to our present minister and his predecessor, to state, that they have proved fully equal to the delicate, trying and responsible positions in which they have on different occasions been placed.

JAPAN.

The ratifications of the treaty with Japan concluded at Yedo, on the 29th of July, 1858, were exchanged at Washington on the 22d May last, and the treaty itself was proclaimed on the succeeding day. There is good reason to expect that, under its protection and influence, our trade and intercourse with that distant and interesting people will rapidly increase.

The ratifications of the treaty were exchanged with unusual solemnity. For this purpose the Tycoon had accredited three of his most distinguished subjects as envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, who were received and treated with marked distinction and kindness both by the Government and people of the United States. There is every reason to believe that they have returned to their native land entirely satisfied with their visit, and inspired by the most friendly feelings for our country. Let us sincerely hope, in the language of the treaty itself, that "there shall henceforth be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan and his successors."

BRAZIL.

With the wise, conservative and liberal government of the empire of Brazil our relations continue to be of the most amicable character.

NEW GRANADA.

The exchange of the ratifications of the convention with the republic of New Granada, signed at Washington on the 10th September, 1857, has been long delayed from accidental causes, for which neither party is censurable. These ratifications were duly exchanged in this city on the 5th of November last. This [illegible] which had become so serious at the period of my inauguration, as to require me, on the 17th April, 1857, to direct our minister to demand his passports and return to the United States.

Under this convention the government of New Granada has specially acknowledged itself to be responsible to our citizens "for damages which were caused by the riot at Panama on the 15th April, 1856." These claims, together with other claims of our citizens which had been long urged in vain, are referred for adjustment to a board of commissioners. I submit a copy of the convention to Congress, and recommend the legislation necessary to carry it into effect.

COSTA RICA AND NICARAGUA.

Persevering efforts have been made for the adjustment of the claims of American citizens against the government of Costa Rica, and I am happy to inform you that these have finally prevailed. A convention was signed at the city of San José, on the 26 of July last, between the minister resident of the United States in Costa Rica and the plenipotentiaries of that republic, referring these claims to a Board of Commissioners, and providing for the payment of their awards. This convention will be submitted immediately to the Senate for their constitutional action.

The claims of our citizens upon the republic of Nicaragua have not yet been provided for by treaty, although diligent efforts for this purpose have been made by our minister resident to that republic. These are still continued, with a fair prospect of success.

MEXICO.

Our relations with Mexico remain in a most unsatisfactory condition. In my last two annual messages I discussed extensively the subject of these relations, and do not now propose to repeat at length the facts and arguments then presented. They proved conclusively that our citizens residing in Mexico, and our merchants trading thereto, had suffered a series of wrongs and outrages such as we have never patiently borne from any other nation. For these our successive ministers, invoking the faith of treaties, had, in the name of their country, p rsistently demanded redress and indemnification, but without the slightest effect. Indeed, so confident had the Mexican authorities become of our patient endurance, that they universally believed they might commit these outrages upon American citizens with absolute impunity. Thus wrote our minister in 1856, and expressed the opinion that "nothing but a manifestation of the power of the Government, and of its purpose to punish these wrongs, will avail."

Afterwards, in 1857, came the adoption of a new constitution for Mexico, the election of a President and Congress under its provisions, and the inauguration of the President. Within one short month, however, this President was expelled from the capital by a rebellion in the army, and the supreme power of the republic was assigned to General Zuloaga. This usurper was in his turn soon compelled to retire and give place to General Miramon.

Under the constitution which had thus been adopted, Senor Juarez, as chief justice of the Supreme Court, became the lawful President of the Republic; and it was for the maintenance of the constitution and his authority derived from it that the civil war commenced, and still continues to be prosecuted.

Throughout the year 1858 the constitutional party grew stronger and stronger. In the previous history of Mexico a successful military revolution at the capital had almost universally been the signal for submission throughout the republic. Not so on the present occasion. A majority of the citizens persistently sustained the constitutional government. When this was recognized in April, 1859, by the Government of the United States, its authority extended over a large majority of the Mexican States and people, including Vera Cruz and all the other important sea ports of the republic. From that period our commerce with Mexico began to revive, and the constitutional government has afforded it all the protection in their power.

Meanwhile, the government of Miramon at the capital and over the surrounding country, and continued its outrages against the few American citizens who still had the courage to remain within its power—To cap the climax: After the battle of Tacubaya, in April, 1859, Gen. Marquez ordered three citizens of the United States, two of them physicians, to be seized in the hospital at that place taken out and shot, without crime and without trial. This was done, notwithstanding our unfortunate countrymen were at the moment engaged in the holy cause of affording relief to the sick and both parties who had been wounded in the battle, without making any distinction between them.

The time had arrived, in my opinion, when the Government was bound to exert its power to avenge and redress the wrongs of our citizens and to afford them protection in Mexico. The interposing obstacle was that the portion of the country under the sway of Miramon could not be reached without passing over territory under the jurisdiction of the constitutional government. Under these circumstances, I deemed it my duty to recommend to Congress, in my last annual message, the employment of a sufficient military force to penetrate into the interior, where the government of Miramon was to be found, with, or, if need be, without the consent of the existing government, though it was not doubted that this consent could be obtained. Never have I had a clearer conviction on any subject than of the justice as well as wisdom of such a policy. No other alternative was left, except the entire abandonment of our fellow-citizens who had gone to Mexico, under the faith of treaties, to the systematic injustice, cruelty and oppression of Miramon's government. Indeed it is almost certain that the simple authority to employ the force would of itself have accomplished all our objects without striking a single blow. The constitutional government would then ere this have been established at the city of Mexico, and would have been ready and willing, to the extent of its ability, to do us justice.

In addition—and I deem this a most important consideration—European governments would have been deprived of all pretext to interfere in the territorial and domestic concerns in Mexico. We should thus have been relieved from the obligation of resisting, even by force, should this become necessary, any attempt by these governments to deprive our neighboring republic of portions of her territory; a duty from which we could not shrink without abandoning the traditional and established policy of the American people. I am happy to observe, that, firmly relying upon the justice and good faith of these governments, there is no present danger that such a contingency will happen.

Having discovered that my recommendation would not be sustained by Congress, the next alternative was to accomplish, in some degree, if possible, the same objects by treaty stipulations with the constitutional government

Such treaties were accordingly concluded by our late able and excellent minister to Mexico, and on the 6th January last were submitted to the Senate for ratification. As they have not yet received the final action of that body, it would be improper for me to present a detailed statement of their provisions. Still I may be permitted to express the opinion in advance that they are calculated to promote the agricultural, the manufacturing and commercial interests of the country, and to secure our just influence with an adjoining republic as to whose fortunes and fate we can never feel indifferent; whilst at the same time they provide for the payment of a considerable amount towards the satisfaction of the claims of our injured fellow-citizens.

KANSAS AND UTAH.

At the period of my inauguration I was confronted in Kansas by a revolutionary government, existing under what is called the Topeka constitution. Its avowed object was to subdue the territorial government by force, and to inaugurate what was called the Topeka government in its stead. To accomplish this object an extensive military organization was formed, and its command entrusted to the most violent revolutionary leaders. Under these circumstances it became my imperative duty to exert the whole constitutional power of the Executive to prevent the flames of civil war from again raging in Kansas, which, in the excited state of the public mind both north and south, might have spread over the neighboring States.

The hostile parties in Kansas had been inflamed against each other by emissaries both from the north and the south, to a degree of malignity without parallel in our history. To prevent such collisions between them as the civil magistrates in enforcing the laws, a strong detachment of the army was stationed in the Territory ready to aid the marshal and his deputies, when lawfully called upon, as a posse comitatus in the execution of civil and criminal process.

Still, the troubles in Kansas could not have been permanently settled without a fair election by the people. The ballot box is the surest arbiter of disputes among freemen. Under this conviction, every proper effort was employed to induce the hostile parties to vote at the election of delegates to frame a State constitution, and after much at the election to decide whether Kansas should be a slave or a free State. The insurgent party refused to vote at either. Let this might be considered a recognition on their part of the territorial government established by Congress. A better spirit, however, seemed soon after to prevail, and the two parties met face to face at the third election, held on the first Monday of January, 1858, for members of the legislature and State officers under the Lecompton Constitution. The result was the triumph of the anti-slavery party at the polls. This decision of the ballot box proved clearly that this party were in the majority, and removed the danger of civil war. From that time we have heard little or nothing of the Topeka government: and all serious danger of revolutionary troubles in Kansas was then at an end.

The Lecompton constitution which had been thus recognized at this State election by the votes of both political parties in Kansas, was transmitted to me with the request that I should present it to Congress. This I could not have refused to do without violating my clearest and strongest convictions of duty. The constitution, and all the proceedings which preceded and followed its formation, were fair and regular on their face. I then believed, and experience has proved, that the interests of the slaveholding States would be far better protected under the Lecompton constitution, especially as the majority, within a brief period, could have amended the constitution according to their will and pleasure. If fraud existed in all or any of these proceedings, it was not for the President, but for Congress, to investigate and determine the question of fraud, and what ought to be its consequences. If, in the then recent elections, the majority refused to vote, it cannot be pretended that this refusal to exercise the elective franchise could invalidate an election fairly held under lawful authority, even if they had not subsequently voted at the third election. It is true that the whole constitution had not been submitted to the people, as I always desired: but this has been a frequent practice with our territories, and sometimes was necessary to the formation of a constitution with the requisite number for admission into the Union. I refused to make this point, because I found no such principle established in any of the previous acts of admission. Indeed, in the case of Minnesota, the constitution was not submitted to the people of the territory, but to a convention of delegates elected by the people. I refused to make this point, because I found no such principle established in any of the previous acts of admission. Indeed, in the case of Minnesota, the constitution was not submitted to the people of the territory, but to a convention of delegates elected by the people. I refused to make this point, because I found no such principle established in any of the previous acts of admission. Indeed, in the case of Minnesota, the constitution was not submitted to the people of the territory, but to a convention of delegates elected by the people.

It was my duty to abide by the law and the facts, and to recommend to Congress such action as the case required. This I did in my annual message, and asked for the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution. It is sufficient to observe that their final action has removed the last vestige of serious revolutionary troubles. The desperate band recently assembled, under a notorious outlaw, in the southern portion of the Territory, to resist the execution of the laws and to plunder peaceable citizens, will, I doubt not, be speedily subdued and brought to justice.

Had I treated the Lecompton constitution as a nullity and refused to transmit it to Congress, it is not difficult to imagine, whilst recalling the position of the country at that moment, what would have been the disastrous consequences, both in and out of the Territory, from such a dereliction of duty on the part of the Executive.

Peace has also been restored within the Territory of Utah, which at the commencement of my administration, was in a state of open rebellion. This was the more dangerous, as the people, animated by a fanatical spirit and entrenched within their distant mountain fastnesses, might have made a long and formidable resistance. Cost what it might, it was necessary to bring them into subjection to the Constitution and the laws. Sound policy, therefore, as well as humanity, required that this object should, if possible, be accomplished without the effusion of blood. This could only be effected by sending a military force into the Territory sufficiently strong to convince the people that resistance would be hopeless, and at the same time to offer them a pardon for past offences on condition of immediate submission to the Government. This policy was pursued with eminent success: and the only cause for regret is the heavy expenditure required to march a large detachment of the army which, added to the above sum of $55,502,455 40, makes the aggregate of $55,379,780 07.

It ought in justice to be observed that several of the estimates from the departments for the year ending 30th June, 1859, was reduced by Congress below what was and still is deemed compatible with the public interest Allowing a liberal margin of $2,500,000 for this reduction, and for other causes, it may be safely asserted that the sum of $61,000,000, or at the most $62,000,000, is amply sufficient to administer the Government and to pay the interest on the public debt, unless contingent events should hereafter render extraordinary expenditures necessary.

This result has been attained in a considerable degree by the care exercised by the appropriate departments in entering into public contracts. I have myself never interfered with the award of any such contract except in a single case with the Colonization Society, deeming it advisable to cast the whole responsibility in each case on the proper head of the department, with the general instruction that these contracts should always be given to the lowest and best bidder. It has ever been my opinion that public contracts are not a legitimate source of patronage to be conferred upon personal or political favorites: but that in all such cases a public officer is bound to act for the Government as a prudent individual would act for himself.

SLAVE TRADE, &C.

It is with great satisfaction I communicate the fact, that, since the date of my last Annual Message, not a single slave has been imported into the United States in violation of the laws prohibiting the African slave trade. This statement is founded upon a thorough examination and investigation of the subject. Indeed, the spirit which prevailed some time since among portion of our fellow-citizens in favor of this trade seems to have entirely subsided.

I also congratulate you upon the public sentiment which now exists against the crime of setting on foot military expeditions within the limits of the United States, to proceed from thence and make war upon the people of unoffending States, with whom we are at peace. In this respect a happy change has been effected since the commencement of my Administration. It surely ought to be the prayer of every Christian and patriot, that such expeditions may never again receive countenance in our country or depart from our shores.

It would be a useless repetition to do more than refer, with earnest commendation, to my former recommendations in favor of the Pacific railroad—of the grant of power to the President to employ the naval force in the vicinity, for the protection of the lives and property of our fellow-citizens passing in transit over the different Central American routes, against sudden and lawless outbreaks and depredations; and also to protect American merchant vessels, their crews and cargoes, against violent and unlawful seizure and confiscation in the ports of Mexico and the South American republics, when these may be in a disturbed and revolutionary condition. It is my settled conviction, that without such a power we do not afford that protection to those engaged in the commerce of the country which they have a right to demand.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

I again recommend to Congress the passage of a law in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution, appointing a day certain, previous to the 4th March, in each year of an odd number, for the election of representatives throughout all the States. A similar power has already been exercised, with general approbation, in the appointment of the same day throughout the Union for holding the election of electors for President and Vice President of the United States. My attention was eminently directed to this subject from the fact that the 35th Congress terminated on the 3d March, 1859, without making the necessary appropriation for the service of the Post Office Department. I was then forced to consider the best remedy for this omission, and no immediate call of the present Congress was the natural resort. Upon inquiry, however, I ascertained that fifteen out of the thirty-three States, composing the Confederacy were without representatives, and that, consequently, these fifteen States would be disfranchised by such a call. These fifteen States will be in the same condition on the 4th March next. Two of them elect representatives, according to existing State laws, until different periods, extending from the beginning of August next until the month of October and November.

In my last message I gave warning that, in a time of sudden and alarming danger, the salvation of our institutions might depend upon the power of the President immediately to assemble a full Congress, to meet the emergency.

TARIFF.

It is now quite evident that the financial necessities of the Government will require a modification of the tariff during the present session for the purpose of increasing the revenue. In this aspect, I desire to reiterate the recommendation contained in my last two annual messages, in favor of imposing specific instead of ad valorem duties on all imported articles to which these can be properly applied. From long observation and experience, I am convinced that specific duties are necessary, both to protect the revenue and to secure to our manufacturing interests that amount of incidental encouragement which unavoidably results from a revenue tariff

As an abstract proposition it may be admitted that ad valorem duties would, in theory, be the most just and equal. But if the experience of this and of all other commercial nations has demonstrated that such duties cannot be assessed and collected without great frauds upon the revenue, then it is the part of wisdom to resort to specific duties. Indeed from the very nature of an ad valorem duty, this must be the result. Under it the inevitable consequence is, that foreign goods will be entered at less than their true value. The treasury will, therefore, lose the duty on the difference between their real and fictitious value, and to this extent we are defrauded.

The temptations which ad valorem duties present to a dishonest importer are irresistible. His object is to pass his goods through the custom house at the very lowest valuation necessary to save them from confiscation. In this he too often succeeds in spite of the vigilance of the appraisers. The honest importer, who pays the real value of the goods, is undersold by the fraudulent importer, and the latter, by repeating his fraudulent practices, can in a few years amass a fortune, while the honest importer is unable to continue his business. Hence arises the temptation to fraud on the part of the importer, and to dishonesty on the part of the appraiser. Hence, also, the necessity for a large increase of the number of appraisers, in order to detect the system of fraud and perjury which has been practised by importers. Under the present system it has been often truly remarked that this incidental protection decreases when the manufacturer needs it most, and increases when he needs it least, and constitutes a sliding scale which always operates against him. The revenues of the country are subject to similar fluctuation. Instead of approaching a steady standard, as would be the case under a system of specific duties, they sink and rise with the sinking and rising prices of articles in foreign countries. It would not be difficult for Congress to arrange a system of specific duties which would afford additional stability both to our revenue and our manufactures, and without injury or injustice to any interest of the country. This might be accomplished by ascertaining the average value of any given article for a series of years at the place of exportation, and by simply converting the rate of ad valorem duty upon it which might be deemed necessary for revenue purposes, into the form of a specific duty. Such an arrangement could not injure the consumer. If he should pay a greater amount of duty one year, this would be counterbalanced by a lesser amount the next, and in the end the aggregate would be the same.

I desire to call your immediate attention to the present condition of the Treasury, so ably and clearly presented by the Secretary in his report to Congress; and to recommend, that measures be promptly adopted, to enable it to discharge its pressing obligations. The other recommendations of the report are well worthy of your favorable consideration.

I herewith transmit to Congress the reports of the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior and of the Postmaster General. The recommendations and suggestions which they contain are highly valuable and deserve your careful attention.

The report of the Postmaster General details the circumstances under which Cornelius Vanderbilt, on my request, agreed, in the month of July last, to carry the ocean mails between our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Had he not thus acted, this important intercommunication must have been suspended, at least for a season. The Postmaster General had no power to make him any other compensation than the postage on the mail matter which he might carry. It was known, at the time, that these postages would fall far short of an adequate compensation, as well as of the sum which the same service had previously cost the Government. Mr. Vanderbilt, in a commendable spirit, was willing to rely upon the justice of Congress to make up the deficiency; and I, therefore, recommend that an appropriation may be granted for this purpose.

I should do great injustice to the Attorney General, were I to omit the mention of his distinguished services in the measures adopted and prosecuted by him for the defense of the Government against numerous and unfounded claims to land in California, purporting to have been made by the Mexican Government previous to the treaty of cession. The successful opposition to these claims has saved to the United States public property worth many millions of dollars, and to individuals holding title under them to at least an equal amount.

It has been represented to me, from sources which I deem reliable, that the inhabitants in several portions of Kansas have been reduced nearly to a state of starvation, on account of the almost total failure of their crops, while the harvests in every other portion of the country have been abundant. The prospect before them for the approaching winter is well calculated to enlist the sympathies of every heart. The destitution appears to be so general that it cannot be relieved by private contributions, and they are in such indigent circumstances as to be unable to purchase the necessaries of life for themselves. I refer the subject to Congress. If any constitutional measure for their relief can be devised I would recommend its adoption.

I cordially commend to your favorable regard the interests of the people of this District. They are eminently entitled to your consideration, especially since, unlike the people of the States, they can appeal to no Government except that of the Union.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, December 5, 1859.

THE TOMB OF THE WASHINGTON FAMILY IN ENGLAND.

LETTER FROM CHARLES SUMNER TO JARED SPARKS.

[From the Boston Advertiser, November 26.]

We take pleasure in printing the following interesting letter from Mr. Sumner to Mr. Sparks, describing the "memorial stones" of the Washington family, received from the Earl of Spencer. The letter describes the parish church of Brington, near Althorp, (the home of the Spencers,) and the magnificent park at Althorp: and exhibits the associations between the Spencer family and Washington:

BOSTON, 22d November, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: Since our last conversation the Earl Spencer has kindly sent to me precise copies of the two "Memorial Stones" of the English family of George Washington, which I have already described to you as harmonizing exactly with the pedigree which has the sanction of your authority. These are of the same stone and of the same size with the originals—and have the original inscriptions, being in all respects *fac similes*. They will, therefore, give you an exact idea of these most interesting memorials in the parish church of Brington, near Althorp, in Northamptonshire.

The largest is of Lawrence Washington, the father of John Washington, who emigrated to America. It is a slab of bluish gray sandstone and measures five feet and nine inches long, and two feet and seven inches broad.

Here is the inscription:

HERE LIETH THE BODI OF LAWRENCE
WASHINGTON SONNE AND HEIRE OF
ROBERT WASHINGTON OF SOVLGRAVE
IN YE COUNTIE OF NORTHAMPTON
ESQUIER WHO MARRIED MARGARET
THE ELDEST DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM
BUTLER OF TEES IN THE COUNTIE
OF SUSSENE ESQUIER, WHO HAD ISSU
BY HER 3 SONS AND 3 DAUGHTERS
WHICH LAVRENCE DECESSED THE 13
OF DECEMBER A. DNI 1616
THOSE THAT BY CHANCE OR CHOYCE
OF THIS HAST SIGHT
KNOW LIFE TO DEATH RESIGNES
AS DAYE TO NIGHT;
BVT AS THE SVNNS RETORNE
BY RISES THE DAY
SO CHRIST SHADLVS
THOVGH TERNDE TO DVST & CLAY.

Above the inscription, carved in the stone, are the arms of the Washingtons with an additional quartering of another family.

The other is of Elizabeth Washington, daughter of Lawrence Washington, and sister of the emigrant. This is a slab of the same sandstone, and measures three feet and five inches long and two feet and six inches broad. The inscription is on a small brass plate set into the stone and is as follows:

HERE LIES INTERRED YE BODIES OF ELIZAB.
WASHINGTON WIDDOWE WHO CHANGED THIS
LIFE FOR IMMORTALITY YE 19H OF MARCH 1622.
AS ALSO YE BODY OF ROBERT WASHINGTON
GENT. HER LATE HUSBAND SECOND SONN
OF ROBERT WASHINGTON OF SOLGRAVE IN YE
COUNTY OF NORTH HSOR. WHO DEPTED THIS
LIFE YE 16TH OF MARCH 1622. AFTER THEY LIVED
LOVINGLY TOGETHER MANY YEARS IN THIS
PARISH.

On a separate brass, beneath the inscription, are the arms of the Washingtons without any addition. These, as you are well aware, have sometimes supposed to have suggested our national flag. In heraldic language there are bars of gules and argent, with three mullets or stars.

In the interesting chapter on the origin and genealogy of the Washington family, which you give in the appendix to your Life of Washington, it appears that Lawrence, the father of the emigrant, died 13th December, and was buried at Brington 15th December, 1616. But the genealogical tables which you followed gave no indication of the locality of this church. Had it appeared that it was the parish church of the Spencer family in Northamptonshire, the locality, which I believe has not been heretofore known in our country, would have been precisely fixed.

In point of fact, the slab which covers Lawrence Washington is in the chancel of the church, by the side of the monuments of the Spencer family. These are all in admirable preservation, with full length effigies, busts or other sculptural work, and exhibit a connected and connected series of sepulchral memorials from the reign of Henry VIII. to the present time. Among them is a monument by the early English sculptor, Nicholas Stone; another by Nollekins, from a design by Cipriani, and another by Flaxman, with exquisitely beautiful personifications of Faith and Charity. Beneath repose the successive representatives of this illustrious family which has added to its aristocratic claims by services to the state, and also by the unique and world-famous library collected by one of its members. In this companionship will be found the last English ancestor of our Washington.

The other slab, covering Elizabeth, the sister of the emigrant, is in one of the aisles of the nave where it is scraped by the feet of all who pass.

The parish of Brington is between seven and eight miles from the town of Northampton, not far from the centre of England. It is written in Domesday Book "Brinintone" and also "Brintone." It contains about 2,210 acres, of which about 1,490 acres belong to Earl Spencer, about 326 acres to the rector in right of the church, and about 130 acres to other persons. The soil is in general a dark colored loam with a small trace of clay towards the north. Nearly four-fifths of the whole is pasture and feeding land.

In the village still stands the house, said to have been occupied by the Washingtons when the emigrant brother left them. You will see a vignette of it on the title-page of the recent English work, entitled *The Washingtons*. Over the door is carved the words, "The Lord giveth; the Lord taketh away. Blessed be the name of the Lord." while the parish register gives a pathetic commentary by showing that, in the very year when this house was built a child had been born and another one had died in this family.

The church, originally dedicated to the Virgin, stands at the northeast angle of the village, and consists of an embattled tower with five bells, a nave, north and south aisles, a chancel, a chapel and a modern porch. The tower is flanked by buttresses of two stages. The present fabric goes back in its origin to the beginning of the fourteenth century, nearly two hundred years before the discovery of America. The chancel and chapel, where repose the Spencers and Lawrence Washington, were rebuilt by Sir John Spencer, the purchaser of the estate, at the beginning of the sixteenth century. They afford one of the latest specimens of the Tudor style of architecture. The church is beautifully situated on the summit of the highest ground of Brington, and surrounded by a stone wall flanked on the inside by trees. Dibdin says that a more complete picture of a country churchyard is rarely seen. A well-trimmed walk encircles the whole of the interior, while the fine Gothic windows at the end of the chancel fill the scene with picturesque beauty.

The Register of the Parish, which is still preserved, commences in 1560. From this it appears that William Proctor was the rector from 1601 to 1627, covering the period of the last of the Washingtons there. The following further entries occur relating to this family:

1616 "Mr Lawrence Washington was buried XVth day of December."

1620. Mr Philip Curtis & Mris Amy Washington were married August 8."

1622 "Mr Robert Washington was buried March ye 11th."

——— "Mrs Elizabeth Washington, widow, was buried March ye 20th."

Of one of the ministers in this church we have an interesting glimpse in Evelyn's Memoirs (Vol. I., p. 412,) where the following entry will be found under date of July, 1688: "Dr. Jeffryes, the minister of Althorp, who was my lord's chaplain when ambassador in France, preached the shortest discourse I ever heard; but what was defective in the amplitude of his sermon, he had supplied in the largeness and convenience of the par-onage-house."

At a short distance—less than a mile—is Althorp, the seat of the Spencers, surrounded by a park of five hundred acres, one of whose gates opens near the church. There are oak trees bordering on the churchyard, which were growing at the time of the purchase of the estate in the reign of Henry VII. Evelyn was often here a delighted visitor. On one occasion he speaks of "the house or rather palace at Althorp." (Vol. I., p. 412.) In another place he describes it as "placed in a pretty open bottom, very finely watered and flanked with stately woods and groves in a park." (Vol. I. p. 451.) Let me add that there is an engraving of Althorp at this time, by the younger Vosterman, a Dutch artist.

There is one feature of the park which excited the admiration of Evelyn, and at a later day of Mrs. Jameson, who gives to it some beautiful pages in her Visits and Sketches at Home and Abroad. It is the record of the time when different plantations of trees were begun. While recommending this practice in his *Sylva*, Evelyn remarks: "the only instance I know of the like in our country is in the park at Althorp." There are six of these commemorative stones. The first records a wood planted by Sir John Spencer, in 1567 and 1568; the second, a wood planted by Sir John Spencer, son of the former, in 1589; the third, a wood planted by Robert Lord Spencer, in 1602 and 1603; the fourth, a wood planted by Sir William Spencer, Knight of the Bath, afterwards Lord Spencer, in 1624. The latter stone is ornamented with the arms of the Spencers, and on the back is inscribed "Up and doing and God will prosper." It was in this scenery and amidst these associations that the Washingtons lived. When the emigrant left in 1657, these woods must have been well-grown. It was not long afterwards that they arrested the attention of Evelyn.

The Household Books at Althorp show that for many years the Washingtons were frequent guests there. The hospitality of this seat has been renowned. Ten of them met, in state, the Prince Henry, on their way to London, in 1603, were welcomed there in an entertainment, memorable for a masque from the vigorous muse of Ben Jonson. (Ben Jonson's Works, Vol. VII., p. 485.) Charles I. was at Althorp, in 1647, when he received the first intelligence of the approach of those pursuers from whom he never escaped until his life had been laid down upon the scaffold. In 1698 King William came for a week, and according to Evelyn was "mightily entertained." (Vol. II. p. 60.) At least one of the members of this family was famous for hospitality of a different character. Evelyn records that he used to dine with the Countess of Sunderland, "the only child borne by the Spencers—" when she invited *fire-eaters*, stone-eaters and opera singers, after the fashion of the day." (Vol. I., pp. 458, 480, 579.)

The family was early and constantly associated with literature. Spencer, the poet, belonged to it: and to one of its members he has dedicated his "Tears of the Muses." It was for Alice Spencer that Milton is said to have written his Arcades, and Sir John Harrington has celebrated her memory by an epigram.—The Sacharissa of Waller was Lady Dorothy Sydney, wife of the first Earl of Sunderland, the third Lord Spencer, who perished fighting for King Charles I. at Newbury. I do not [illegible] object is simply to allude to those which existed in the time of the Washingtons.

"The nobility of the Spencers has been illustrated and enriched by the trophies of Marlborough: but I exhort them to consider the Fairy Queen as the most precious jewel of their coronet." Thus wrote Gibbon in his memoirs, and all must feel the beauty of the passage.—Nothing it is not enough to say that this nobility may claim another illustration from its ties of friendship and neighborhood with the family of Washington. I cannot doubt that hereafter the parish church of Brington will be often visited by our countrymen, who will look with reverence upon a spot so closely associated with American history.

I trust that this little sketch, suggested by what I saw at Althorp during a brief visit last autumn, will not seem trenching on the kind own personal impressions, and the volumes quoted, I have relied upon Dibdin's *Ædes Althorpianæ*, so interesting to all bibliographical students, and especially upon Baker's History of Northamptonshire, one of those magnificent works which illustrate English history, to which you refer in your Appendix, but which was not completed till some time after the Life of Washington appeared.

Of course, the Memorial Stones, which I have received from Lord Spencer, are of much historic value, and I think that I shall best carry out the generous idea of the giver by taking care that they are permanently placed where they can be seen by the public: perhaps at the State House, near Chantry's beautiful statue of Washington—if this should be agreeable to the Commonwealth.

Pray pardon this long letter, and believe me, my dear sir, with much regard,

Ever sincerely yours,
CHARLES SUMNER.

Jared Sparks, Esq.

THIEF-TAKING IN LONDON.

From Household Words.

Your wife discovers, on retiring for the night, that her drawers are void: her toilette table is bare: except the ornaments she now wears, her beauty is as unadorned as that of a quakeress: not a thing is left; all the fond tokens you gave, when her pre-nuptial lover, are gone: your own miniature, with its setting of gold and brilliants; her late mother's diamonds: the bracelet "dear papa" presented her on her last birth-day: the top of every bottle in the dressing case brought from Paris by Uncle John, at the risk of his life, in February 1848, (being of gold,) are off—but the bottles (being of glass) remain. Every valuable is swept away with the most discriminating villainy; for no other thing in the chamber is touched; not a chair has been moved; the costly pendule on the chimney-piece still ticks; the entire apartment is as neat and trim as when it had received the finishing touch of the housemaid's duster. The entire establishment runs frantically up stairs and down stairs, and finally congregates in my lady's chamber. Nobody knows anything whatever about it. The housemaid bursts into tears; the cook declares she is going into hysterics; and at last you suggest sending for the police, which is taken as a suspicion of an insult on the whole assembled household, and they descend into the lower regions of the house in the sulks.

X 40 arrives. His face betrays sheepishness combined with mystery. He turns his bull's eye into every corner of the passage, and upon every countenance on the premises. He examines all the locks, bolts and bars, bestowing extra diligence on those which enclosed the stolen treasure. These he declares have been "Wiolated:" thus concisely intimating, without quoting Pope, that there has been more than one "Rape of the Lock." He then notes the non-disturbance of other valuables; takes you solemnly aside, darkens his lantern, and asks, in a mysterious whisper, if you suspect any of your servants, which implies that *he* does. He then examines the upper bed-rooms, and, in the room of the female servants he discovers the least valuable of the rings and a cast-off silver tooth-pick, between the mattresses: You have every confidence in your maids; but what *can* you think? You suggest their safe custody; but your wife intercedes, and the policeman would prefer speaking to his inspector before he locks anybody up.

Had the whole matter remained in the hands of X 40, it is possible that your whole troubles would have lasted till now. A train of legal proceedings—actions for defamation of character and suits for damages—would have followed, costing more than the value of the jewels, together with the entire execration of all your neighbors and every private friend of your domestics. But, happily, the inspector promptly sends a plain, earnest-looking officer, who announces himself as one of two detectives of the X division. He settles the matter in ten minutes. His examination is ended in five. As a connoisseur can determine a painter of's picture at the first glance, or a wine taster the precise vintage of a sherry by the merest sip, so the detective at once pounces upon the authors of the work of art under consideration, by the styles of performance, if not upon the precise executant, upon the "school" to which he belongs. Having finished the toilette branch of the inquiry, he takes a short view of the parapet of your house, and makes an equally cursory investigation of the attic window fastenings. His mind is made up, and most likely he will address you in these words:

"All right, sir. This is done by one of the 'Dancing School?'"

"Impossible!" exclaims your plundered partner. "Why, our children go to Monsieur Pattitoes, of No. 81, and I assure you he is a highly respectable professor. As to his pupils. I——"

The detective smiles, and interrupts, "Dancers," he tells us, "is a name given to the sort of burglars by whom you have been robbed: and every branch of the thieving profession is divided into gangs which are termed "Schools." From No. 32 to the end of the street the houses are unfinished. The chief made his way to the top of one of these, and then crawled to your garret——"

"But we are twenty houses distant: why did he not favor one of my neighbors?" you ask.

"Either uppermost stories are not so practicable, or the ladies have not such valuable jewels."

"But how did the thieves know that?"

"By watching and inquiry. This affair may have been in preparation for more than a month. Your house has been watched; your habits have been ascertained. They have found out when you dine—how long you remain in the dining room. A day is selected; while you are busy dining, and your servants waiting on you, the thing is done. Previously, many journeys have been made to the house, to find out the best means of entering your house. The attic is chosen; the robber gets in and creeps noiselessly, or 'dances' into the place to be robbed."

"Is there any chance of recovering our property?" you ask, anxiously, seeing the whole matter at a glance.

"I hope so. I have sent some brother officers to watch the Fences' houses."

"Fences?"

"Fences," explains the detective, in reply to your innocent wife's inquiry, "are purchasers of stolen goods. Your jewels will soon be forced out of their settings and the gold melted."

A suppressed scream.

"We shall see, if at an unusual hour of the night, there is any bustle in or near any of these places; if any smoke is coming out of any one of the furnaces, where the melting takes place, I shall go and seek out the precise 'gravelteer'—that's another name the plunderers give themselves—whom I suspect. By this trying to 'sell' your domestic by placing the ring and toothpick in their bed, I think I know the man. The next morning you will find all these suppositions verified. I will positive calls and obliges you; at breakfast, (after a sleepless night,) with a complete list of the stolen articles, and produces some of them for identification. In three months more your wife gets nearly every article back, except some of the gold; her damsel's innocence is fully established; and the thief is taken from his 'school' to spend a long holiday in a penal colony.

Sometimes they are called upon to investigate robberies so executed, that no human ingenuity appears, to ordinary observers, capable of finding the thief. The robber has left no trail: not a trace. Every clue seems cut off; but the experience of a detective guides him into tracks invisible to other eyes. Not long since a trunk was rifled at a fashionable hotel. The theft was so managed, that no suspicion could rest on any one. The detective sergeant, who had been sent for, fairly owned, after making a minute examination, that he could afford no hope of elucidating the mystery. As he was leaving the bed-room, however, in which the portmanteau stood, he picked up an ordinary shirt button from the carpet. He sedulously compared it with those which the thief had left behind in the trunk. It did not match them. He said nothing, but hung about the hotel for the rest of the day. Had he been narrowly watched, he would have been considered for an eccentric critic of linen. He was looking out for a shirt-front or a wrist-band without a button. His search was long and patient; but at length it was rewarded. One of the inmates of the house showed a deficiency in his dress, which no one but a detective would have noticed.—He looked as narrowly as he dared at the pattern of the remaining buttons. It corresponded with that of the little tell-tale he had picked up. He went deeper into the subject, got a trace of some of the stolen property, ascertained a connection between it and the suspected person. confronted him with the owner of the trunk, and finally succeeded in convicting him of the theft. At another hotel robbery, the blade of a knife, broken in the lock of a portmanteau, formed the clue. The detective employed in that case was for some time indefatigable in seeking out knives with broken blades. At length he found one belonging to an under waiter, who proved to be the thief.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER IN PARIS.—A letter dated Paris, November 10, says:—The American Minister again throws open his hospitable doors a few evenings ago and brought together, in a very brilliant and very agreeable reunion, the American colony in Paris, with a light sprinkling of diplomacy and other foreign elements. Among the ladies present noted either for their position or beauty, or both, were, after the amiable and charming ladies of the Minister's family, Mrs. Spencer, wife of the